

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XXIII. WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER, 1903. NO. 3.

JANE DOUGLAS.

Mary Pettus Thomas, Jane Douglas Chapter, Dallas, Texas.

A fixed tenet in the belief of all good Americans is "Honor and shame from no condition rise"—that honors are merited only by those who have acted well their part. "Who serves me, him will my Father honor," said the Master, putting thus the stamp of his approval upon faithful service.

Yet with these same good Americans a well-grounded doctrine also is that "blood will tell." Whether apple-woman at the street corner, "insensate brother to the clod," or member of a "Society for Ancestral Culture"—all of these belonging though they do to different castes, indulge in a like and pardonable pride if they can look back on the recorded deeds of a long line of distinguished forbears. Strong are the ties of consanguinity however remote!

This pardonable pride is intensified if the fore-father or fore-mother in question had the inestimable privilege of "lending a hand" in the making of our nation, whether as Virginia Cavalier, Dutch Patroon, Pilgrim Father, member of Oglethorpe's band, seeker of religious freedom in Lord Baltimore's company, Huguenot settler of South Carolina, or a later emigrant coming in time to aid in the heroic struggle for existence as a free people. That struggle was not only to this country alone, the most crucial of all periods; "for the achievement of American independence was," according to Green, "of unequaled moment in the history of the world. Though it crippled for a time the supremacy of the English nation, it founded the supremacy of

the English race." What greatness may be achieved by one borne of that race doth not yet appear. His aspirations may be limitless. Such is the glory of our civilization!

In 770 A. D., tradition says, in 1175 A. D. authentic records state, the Douglas family began making history for "Scotia wild." By the middle of the fifteenth century, not only "the Douglas in his hall" was formidable, but their power had become so great that a current proverb declared.

"No man may touch a Douglas or a Douglas man;
For if he do he is sure to come by the *vaour*."

During the thousand years of its existence, it has furnished famous feudal warriors, one known as the "Flower of Chivalry," another one being called by Fordun "England's Scourge," numerous barons, lords, earls, dukes, and occupants for the thrones both of Scotland and England. After the death of James I. of Scotland, two of the family, taking advantage of the infancy of the heir to the throne, and the quarrels of feudal lords, made themselves independent of all authority, assumed the state of kings, and maintained for a long time kingdoms of their own. James I. of England, whose imperishable monument is the translation of the Bible which he had made, was a member of the Douglas clan.

Scotland's first classic poetic child was Gawain, or Gavin, Douglas, who translated the Aeneid into the dialect of his country. The heroic deeds of the Douglas having been celebrated both in song and story, the realm of letters has, thereby, been still further enriched. Sir James Douglas, who commanded one wing of the Scotch army in the battle of Bannockburn in June, 1314, set out, later, on a journey to the Holy Land, carrying with him, in a golden casket, the embalmed heart of Robert Bruce. Commemorative of this attempt to fulfill the dying request of his king, there was added to the armorial bearings of the Douglas family the conspicuous, but gruesome, device of a bloody heart.

The second Earl of Douglas in 1388, defeated the English under Percy, but lost his life at the moment of victory. This gave to Froissart one of his most interesting chronicles; to the

village of Otterburn, distinction; to the Scotch and the English their ballads, "Battle of Otterburn" and "Chevy Chase."

The heroine of Scott's "Lady of the Lake,"

"No Grecian chisel e'er did trace
A nymph, a naiad, or a grace
Of finer form or lovelier face."

was none other than Ellen, daughter of the outlawed James Douglas. The enchanting "Wizard of the North" in one of his novels makes another member of this same family warden of the castle in which was confined the beautiful but unfortunate Mary Stuart.

Now from the mists—mayhap the myths—of the middle ages—from the glamor through which are viewed always the acts and actors of time's long gone—has there emerged any good for us of a practical prosaic age, who are nothing if not utilitarian?

"Heredity may count for much," and it is a good start on life's road to be born a lady, even good Americans acknowledge. But did Jane Douglas, whose name we are seeking to perpetuate possess any claim to distinction save the high honor of being a descendant of Lord James and Lady Catherine Douglas? A scion of an old and powerful family that goes as far back into the regions of antiquity as any of those that Mr. Burke has so diligently catalogued? Let us see.

Few are the remembered details of her life; but what is known proves her no degenerate daughter of noble sires.

How can we of the present day tell what motive it was that led to the New World this "bonnie Scotch lassie?" Tired of the clang of arms, the continued clashing of clans in Scotland, and wearied with the old world wars and ever-recurring rumors of wars that reached her ears at Douglas Dale, did she long for the peace that must prevail, as she thought, amid the "green savannas and the leafy wilds" of the jessamine-wreathed forests of South Carolina? Was it a dream of a better life for all mankind which she, woman though she was, might help to realize? Was it a "vision splendid" that arose and shone on the grays and purples of her native heather which lured the

orphan girl, in the company of distant relatives, across the shimmering deep? Whatever the impelling motive, it involved for Jane Douglas the sacrifice of home and friends and native land. Do you remember that the "exceeding great reward" of Ruth, who, for love's sweet sake, went as a stranger into a strange land, has been that through all the ages since she is known as the great-grandmother of David, the ancestress of our Lord himself?

In America the times were troublous. Freedom's ferment had already begun, in the southern colonies. Twenty years prior to the action of the Mecklenburg assembly in 1775 (a fact not generally known) a declaration of independence had been formulated by the citizens of Savannah, Georgia, and the surrounding country. She, who came to the new world expecting to find peace and quiet, a new heaven and a new earth maybe, encountered soon fratricidal strife, carnage and bloodshed. Not finding it fair, she did what a later seer advises, "found out how to make it fair up to her means." A patriotic fervor possessed her, and on the altar of liberty she laid her fortune of sixty thousand dollars.

It was the hand of this lady fair that buckled on the armor of that valiant knight, William Downs of South Carolina, who soon after his marriage was made a colonel in the colonial army. "Jane was my guiding star," in later years he asserted, "the inspiration of my whole life"—thus adding his testimony towards establishing the truth of Ruskin's dictum that "the soul's armor is never well set to the heart unless a woman's hand has braced it." Through the whole war of the Revolution she followed him, sharing with him its dangers and its honors. At its close, when peace and rest from warfare was granted to the country, now "the dear land of all her love," she went with her husband to Savannah. Afterwards, when he was appointed by the United States government a member of the party whose duty it was to survey the bend in the Tennessee river, they made their home at Clarksville, Tennessee. During the time of a great flood, while at Paducah, Kentucky, her spirit went into the realm of silence and peace beyond the grave. No

trace can be found now of the spot where was buried all of her that could die.

A meagre account of a life that, allowing for the halo which shines over all seen through the mists of years, must have been intense—what we now call strenuous. She was well-born, well-bred and well, also, did she act her part in life's drama. In her were fulfilled all conditions requisite for arousing the admiration of those whose ideals are exalted. As the image of themselves is the richest legacy the noblest workers of the world bequeath, and since

"No deed of love or goodness ever dies,
But in the lives of others multiplies,"

therefore the beneficent influence of her life is not ended.

"New occasions teach new duties."

It is a fact conceded, that to the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the Colonial Dames, more than to any others, is due the credit of having incited to active research the erstwhile indifferent historical societies of many states. By their solicitations even state legislatures have been moved to appropriate money for historical investigations.

In one branch of the Douglas family certain rights were vested—the right, in ancient times, to cast the first vote in parliament, to lead the vanguard in battle, to bear the crown in public solemnities, and to have the Scottish crown in the family coat-of-arms. All these hereditary honors were commemorated in the family motto, "*Jamais arriere*"—never in the rear. Could there be adopted a more inspiring watchword for this, the first chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution organized in the State of Texas? To be in the forefront always, encouraging patient, thorough historical research, arousing the true ancestral pride that is commendable, a purer patriotism, a fervent and fervid loyalty to the best there is in Americanism—truly an upward calling that would be for any organization!

By a proper blending of the Epimetheus and Prometheus spirit—a fonder and more earnest looking back into the past, a more hopeful and helpful reaching out towards the future—can we best honor her whose name we bear and cause the fame of her dear country and ours with intenser lustre to glow.

REBECCA MOTT.

Elizabeth W. Valk, Rebecca Mott Chapter.

We are all so familiar with the history of this remarkable woman, for whom our chapter is named, that I will confine myself to a few of the unfamiliar incidents of her eventful life. Her portrait was a great acquisition to our beautiful Daughters of the American Revolution room at the woman's building of the exposition—a face marked with the qualities which give success.

Robert Brewton, her father, came from England to Charleston, and while here married an Irish lady (Miss Griffith) and Rebecca "came" June 20th, 1738. The records of her birth and of her marriage, at twenty years of age, to Jacob Mott, are written by her own hand in the family Bible.

There were six children but only three lived to maturity. Gen. Thomas Pinckney married in succession the two eldest daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Mott resided for awhile in the upper part of Charleston, called at one time "Ansonborough," after an old admiral named Anson, who on a visit to Charleston took up his abode with the Motts. A beautiful souvenir is still extant of this visit, an India china punch bowl, which the old admiral highly prized and which he had carried around the world.

On the death of a brother, Mrs. Mott came into possession of the old family residence, 27 King street, now a landmark and a mecca for our tourists. It is filled with memories and mementoes of "ye olden times" and charmingly and graciously presided over now by a descendant.

As we wander through these spacious old halls and rooms we are shown a bewildering number of souvenirs left by the British.

The caricature of an English general is scratched by a diamond on a marble mantel piece; also, in tiny letters below, the name of H. Clinton. An old portrait by Joshua Reynolds shows a sword thrust. Each room has its history. One is pointed out as the hiding place of Rebecca and her family. The story is told of how one day, when the ladies were huddled together, at the door came a knock, which made their hearts

stop beating and through the keyhole was thrust a black finger. This reassured them, and on opening the door in bolted, more dead than alive, an old family servant, exclaiming: "Oh, Missis! Missis! Such a time to git to you. Look here!" From the hem of her petticoat she drew out—a letter.

The old soul had carried it at great risk through the enemy's lines.

The British officers took their meals at the old King street house and Mrs. Mott presided at table, but she was very determined the officers should not meet or know her attractive daughters. Rebecca was too discreet a mamma to take any chances of a flirtation with the enemy. When meals were "served" the girls were rushed upstairs.

Love found its way into the old home, for in 1780 the eldest daughter was married to Gen. Thomas Pinckney. One year later, Jacob Mott died and Rebecca moved to her plantation on the Congaree. Many were the depredations made here by the British on her property, even her horses were "appropriated" (so an old letter states, written by Gen. Tarleton).

Ever so many years afterwards, in England, Tarleton was introduced to Thomas Pinckney, our minister from the United States to England, as the "son-in-law of Mrs. Mott, whose horses you know you *stole* when you were in Charleston."

The British becoming more and more aggressive, Mrs. Mott and her family sought refuge in a rough, unplastered house, where their priceless silver shone too conspicuously for safety. Equal to this, as they had been to every other emergency, the ladies tied strings to the silver and dangled the pieces out of sight behind the rafters. One little sugar dish of highly wrought English silver has come down to the present generation, a precious relic of those terrible days.

We all know of Rebecca's heroism and willingness to sacrifice her home to her country's cause, even contributing the "arrows" which were fired, not from a "bow," but from an old rusty gun. The quiver was utilized for years as Mrs. Mott's knitting-needle holder. Mrs. Harriet Harry Ravenel writes:

"I remember the case well—it was a long bamboo quiver with figures in dark brown carved upon a lighter brown beneath."

When the war terminated Rebecca's sole object in life was to pay off all the family debts. Successfully was this work accomplished. A letter written to a daughter and dated September 10th, 1806, shows how she achieved the task.

After sending thanks for a shawl and telling how the Harrys came to the Christmas dinner and they sat down, sixteen at table, she concludes:

"And now I have told you all the news I know of—I will inform you about my crops. I have a better prospect of a good crop than I ever had—all my seed rice was hand picked and if rice is but a good price next year *I shall pay all my debts*, I hope."

For a long time the descendants of Rebecca Mott refused the publication of her letters—how closely in touch they bring her to us. Rebecca Mott is interred in old St. Philip's churchyard in Charleston. One can barely decipher now the lettering on her tombstone. Some day it may be our privilege as Daughters to restore this stone and add to the splendid work already accomplished by the Rebecca Mott Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

ELIZABETH POTTS ELLISON.

Sallie Martin Harrison.

Elizabeth Potts, the daughter of Thomas Potts and wife of Major Robert Ellison, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1750. The records of the secretary of state in Columbia, South Carolina, show that as early as 1732 the family of Thomas Potts were residents there, for there are grants of land of 100 acres to him and his children at various times between 1732 and 1736. These grants were made by the British government to encourage immigration to the American colonies. A grant of 100 acres was made to Elizabeth in 1774. She was a young wife and mother of several young children when the

war broke out, and while she performed no daring deeds in her country's defense, or was the convoy of no secret messages, still the fortitude with which she guarded the citadel of her home, her bravery in the struggle with "grim-visaged hunger" at the door and her patient submission to the inevitable, place her among the heroines of 1776.

Robert Ellison was born in Ireland, emigrated with his father and three brothers to America in 1744, settled in Chester, Pennsylvania, and afterwards came to Fairfield District, South Carolina. Having a good English education, he acquired lands and other property and held offices of trust and position. He married Elizabeth Potts November 6th, 1772, and lived upon his plantation two miles from Winnsboro, South Carolina. He was one of the wardens of the famous Mount Zion Society, which was organized in Charleston in 1777, and which materialized in the Columbia Theological Seminary. Early in the Revolution Robert Ellison organized a military company of which he was captain. He was promoted to the rank of major under General Moultrie (see Moultrie's Memoirs). At the battle of Stono his horse was killed under him. In the retreat from Augusta to Charleston he was actively engaged. He was taken prisoner and carried first to Camden, then to Charleston and confined in the southwest corner of old post-office, where he was most cruelly treated. This post-office is one of the landmarks of Charleston. While here in this prison cell, he and the immortal Hayne were offered liberty if they would take the oath of allegiance, but this Robert Ellison scorned, preferring death if need be rather than desert his country. He was sent from this place of confinement to John's Island and placed in the *Dry Tortugas*, one of those floating dungeons of the British, where he languished until the close of hostilities, having been imprisoned for two years.

When Lord Cornwallis was marching through the Carolinas on his way to Yorktown, it was his policy to subsist his army upon the patriotic party. A band of soldiers was sent from the royalist camp near Winnsboro. The marauders took everything that could be used and then burnt Major Ellison's house to the ground. Mrs. Ellison thought with much satisfaction

that this piece of vandalism was especially directed by the commander of the invading army, as a mark of well merited hatred to the incorrigible rebel.

The major's wife was forced to flee for shelter to the woods, carrying a young baby in her arms, and when the storm of fire and smoke had died away, she found herself without food or shelter. In her perplexity it seemed best to make her way to Charleston, to share, if possible, her husband's prison, and perhaps be spared her life. Her trusty slaves were Londonderry, Belfast, and Minerva, who persuaded his wife and children to accompany their mistress, to cook and serve her while encamped on the way. A horse, whose usefulness was over, was procured, rude equipments extemporized and with faithful Mervy in advance, the long journey through dismal swamps and deep waters was accomplished in safety. To her dismay our resolute ancestor found that Major Ellison had been sent to the *Dry Tortugas*. In her extremity she went to the British commander and asked that a part of her husband's rations be given her. This was granted. The slaves she hired out and managed to live until the close of hostilities and the release of her husband. Whether we turn the searchlight upon Elizabeth Ellison at home, alone, unprotected, save by her slaves, with her five helpless children clinging about her knees, as the determined Tories search the home for her husband, thinking she has secreted him, heaping threats and violence upon her; shooting the cow as it is being milked, as if to add to her distress by depriving her babes of food; finally dragging her by the hair until it is torn out by the roots (the marks of this cruelty she bore to her grave); or, viewing her upon pack-horses, fleeing to her imprisoned husband in Charleston, leaving her home to the protection of friends; hiding during the day in the thickest of the forest and riding by night to elude the insatiate Tory; fed by the trusty Mervy, who begged, bought and often stole food for his master's family; or, do we see her before the prison in Charleston, from which her husband has been carried to be treated with still greater cruelty; or, finally, the war ended, the shackles loosed, a return to a home in ashes—in each picture we find a woman whose forti-

tude inspires one's admiration—a heroine of the purest mould—an appropriate name upon our year book, a fitting picture to be hung upon the walls of "Memory's History Gallery," a beautiful model, worthy of emulation, to be cherished in the hearts of her children. Of her five children, James and his brother John were pioneer settlers in Talbot county, Georgia, and were the heads of two large and well known families in Georgia. William, the grandfather of Chancellor Boggs, and the only sister who became the mother of the Edger family, remained in South Carolina. The remaining two children died without descendants.

THE FLAG.

(*For Reading in National Cemeteries on Memorial Day.*)

By Angie F. Newman.

Hurrah! the Flag is floating high—
The filmy clouds go sweeping by,
And elfin sprites, in the morning breeze,
In fleecy robes among the trees,

Their snow white arms stretched everywhere
About the Dead, like wings of prayer—
Guard well the field, from dawn till dew,
And Angels watch the long night through.

O, sacred field! O, solemn trust!
A Nation's Life—this hallowed dust.
Nor brush away the falling tear
Which drops upon a nation's bier.

These sighing winds—Love's mournful song;
These fallen leaves, the whole day long;
Caress the sod, which covers these
Who sleep beneath these gray old trees.

Ye living men, with reverent feet
Kneel; kneel within this sweet retreat,
And swear by all the noble slain,
That these shall not have died in vain.

These marble blocks, in serried line,
No names record, no deeds define.
"Unknown"—nor numbered, none's the need.
They died. There is no higher deed.
And dying set the captive free.
This, this the price of Liberty.

But Death is not, nor wasting clay
To those who stormed the heights that day.
For legion angels swooping down
With Victor's robe, and starry crown,
Bear on their wings the mighty slain,
To realms unknown to death or pain.

Then linger not beside the bier.
'Tis Freedom's flag is floating here.
It's crimson dyes, a Nation's seal—
Our fathers' faith, our children's weal.

These stripes and stars, this field of blue,
Sweet Freedom's pledge, to me and you:
Shall float for aye on land and sea,
And Time's fair burial robe shall be.

Mr. M. L. Maynard of Chardon has compiled a list of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Geauga county, Ohio, as follows:

BURTON—Thaddeus Bradley, Marion Cook, Ephraim Clark, Caleb Fowler, Benjamin Johnson.

CLARDON—Timothy Wells, Benjamin Mastick, Sr., Reuben Kidder, Josiah Smith.

HAMBLEN—Reuben Stocking, Isaac Cheesman, Abraham Daman, Ichabod Pomeroy, John Elliott, Peter Quiggle, Isaac Pease, Samuel M. Starr, Nathaniel Hickox, Daniel Morgan, Squire Davenport, Ebenezer Kentfield.

HUNTSBURG—Philemon Church.

MIDDLEFIELD—Daniel Gibson, Sr., Samuel Donaldson.

PARKMAN—Seth Phelps, Reuben Curtis, Zachariah Hosmer, Jonas Carter.

TROY—Capt. Ebenezer Hopkins, Borden Potter, Benedict Alford, Ira Phelps, Jephtha Pool, Jason Carter.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

PENSION APPLICATIONS FILED BY REVOLUTIONARY WAR VETERANS RESIDING IN WESTMORELAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Among the numerous papers, stored away in the loose records of the county, are a large number of applications, to the orphan's court for pensions, by veterans of the Revolutionary war, or their descendants, residing in Westmoreland county.

Copies of a few of these records are given below.

(Continued from August.)

GASPER EBNER.—April 8, 1822, Gasper Ebner, upon his solemn oath saith—That he is the same Gasper Ebner who, on the 1st of September, 1778, enlisted as a drummer at Philadelphia, in the company commanded by Capt. Patrick Duffey, Col. Thomas Proctor's regiment of artillery, in the Pennsylvania line, on the Continental establishment, for and during the war; that he continued in said service until peace was made in 1783, when he was discharged in Philadelphia, in August, 1783; that during said service declarant was in Gen. Sullivan's battle with the Indians, at the battle of Baggin Point; at the siege of Yorktown and capture of Cornwallis; that declarant received a written certificate of his discharge, which has been lost through time and accident, and he has now no other proof of his service in his possession.

Aged 65. Signed by making his mark. Unmarried.

MATHIAS FISHER.—Mathias Fisher, a Revolutionary soldier, residing in Ligonier township, died on 17th of February, 1834. Children.

PHILIP FREEMAN.—February 20, 1821, Philip Freeman, on oath, declares that he enlisted in 1776, he believes, in the company commanded by Capt. Samuel McCune, Col. Watt's regiment, in what was termed the Flying Camp; that he served out the term of his enlistment, 6 months, when he was discharged; in 1777 he enlisted in the Virginia

line, in the company commanded first by Capt. George Rice, next by Capt. Charles Porterfield, and afterwards by Capt. Gamble; that he was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and Stony Point; that he served 3 years the full term for which he enlisted; that the regiment was commanded by Gen. Daniel Morgan the greater part of the time, but being promoted, was commanded afterwards by Col. Feeberger from whom he received an honorable discharge in Philadelphia.

Aged 70; signed with mark. One son.

JOHN GARVEY.—June 1, 1820, John Garvey, on oath said—That he served in the Revolutionary war as follows: Enlisted in the company commanded by Capt. Conally, and served in that company for some time; then transferred to Capt. Anderson's company, and afterwards in the company commanded by Capt. Bond, first in 4th regiment, Penn'a line, commanded by Col. Butler; he also served part of the time in the same line,—the regiment, commanded by Col. Harmar; that on his first enlistment he served 3 years, according to the term of his enlistment, and was honorably discharged: that he again enlisted and served to the end of the war; he was in the battles of Germantown, Brandywine, Paoli, Monmouth, various skirmishes, and was finally at the taking of Cornwallis at Yorktown; at Monmouth he was wounded in both legs; he was also wounded at Germantown in one of his legs.

Aged 88; East Huntingdon tp; signed by mark. Pauper on said township. No family.

ENOS GRANNISS.—July 17, 1820, Enos Granniss, late a lieutenant in the army of the United States, aged 65 years, on his oath declares that he served in the Revolutionary war as follows, viz—That on the 25th day of August, 1777, he enlisted in the army of the U. S. to serve during the war in a company of artificers commanded by Capt. Pendleton, that he faithfully served until November, 1779, when this deponent was appointed a lieutenant in said company in the regiment commanded by Colonel Baldwin, Connecticut line; we were ordered to join the southern army and marched to South Carolina. I returned to Philadelphia in October, 1783, and continued there until November. This deponent was regularly and honorably discharged on the 3d day of November, 1783.

Signature in English. Three daughters.

ROBERT HAZLET.—July 18, 1820, Robert Hazlet on oath saith—That he enlisted in the spring of the year 1776, for the term of 1 year and 9 months, in the company commanded by Capt. Joseph Irwin, afterwards by Capt. James Carnahan, in the regiment commanded, as he understood, by Col. Miles, afterwards by Cols. Bull and Broadhead,

and or some time before he received his discharge by Col. Walter Stewart, in the Penn'a line, Continental establishment; that he marched from Hannastown, in the county of Westmoreland, where he was enlisted to Marquis Island; that he was in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Brandywine and Germantown; that he also assisted to build Mud Island fort, in the Delaware river, below Philadelphia; that he continued to serve in said corps for 1 year and 9 months, the full period for which enlisted; that he received an honorable discharge at Valley Forge.

Aged 69; signed by mark. Daughter, married, living in Ohio.

WILLIAM HOWELL.—August 21, 1820, William Howell, on oath, declares that he served in Col. Morgan's regiment, in the company commanded by Capt. James Caulderwood, Virginia line.

Aged 64; North Huntingdon tp.; signed by mark. Two children.

MATTHEW JACK.—I do certify, that I was a first lieutenant in the 8th Penn'a regiment at the time it was raised and afterward appointed a captain in the 8th regiment, and served in said regiment until left out supernumary and was at Pittsburg when regiment was discharged.

January 17, 1825. (Certificate made to pension claim of John McCennell.)

CAPT. MATTHEW JACK.—Certificate recorded 9th October, 1784, in Deed Book "A," page 407. I do certify, that Captain-Matthew Jack, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regt., lost the use of his left hand by a wound received in defense of a redoubt at Bound Brook, in the state of New Jersey, when attacked by a very large body of the British troops from the post of Brunswick, on the 13th day of April, 1777, and that he fought with bravery and did his duty as a very good officer then and while under my command in that country.

Given under my hand at Hannastown this 12th day of November, 1783.

RICHARD BUTLER,

Col. of 3d Pennsylvania Regt. and Brigade. Genl. in the Army.

FRANCIS JAMISON.—July 17, 1820, Francis Jamison, on oath, declares that he enlisted in 1775, in a company commanded by Capt. Cluggage, in the regiment commanded by Col. Thompson, afterwards by Col. Hand, Penn'a line; the term of his service on first enlistment was one year, which he faithfully served; he then enlisted in 1776, in a company commanded by Capt. James Grier, in the same regiment, 1st Penn'a regiment; the term of his second enlistment was for the term of two years, which he faithfully served and was honorably discharged; he was at the battles of Flatbush, Long Island, White Plains, Trenton and others.

Aged 64; signed in English. Ten children.

JAMES LAWSON.—August 22, 1820, James Lawson, on oath, declares that he enlisted in the spring of 1776 for one year in the company then commanded by Capt. David Grier, in the 7th Pa. regiment; that he faithfully served the full term of his enlistment and was honorably discharged.

Aged 68; signed in English. Daughter, married.

ARCHIBALD LEECH.—July 17, 1820, Archibald Leech, on oath, declares that he enlisted in Capt. Joseph Irwin's company, at Hannastown, in the regiment then commanded by Col. Broadhead, and at the end of his term was discharged by Col. Walter Stewart, Penn'a line; that he enlisted for 1 year and 9 months, was marched from Hannastown to Marquis; was in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Brandywine and Germantown; that he enlisted in the spring of 1776, and served the whole term of 1 year and 9 months and was honorably discharged at Valley Forge.

Aged 62; signed in English. No family.

JOHN LEECH.—John Leech, a private in Capt. James Leech's company of militia, of Westmoreland county, during the Revolutionary war, was killed by the Indians while in service.

COL. ARCHIBALD LOCHREY.—Col. Archibald Lochrey, commander of a regiment of Westmoreland militia, was killed on the 24th of August, 1781, below the mouth of the Big Maumee, in an engagement with the Indians.

JOHN MCCONNELL.—November 23, 1825, John McConnell, on oath, declares that he enlisted as a private in a company then commanded by Capt. Eli Myers, in the 8th Pa. regiment, then commanded by Col. Enos McCoy, of the Penn'a line, in June, 1776, as near as he can recollect, for 3 years; that he first did duty in said company and regiment at Kittanning, in said county of Westmoreland, and in the succeeding fall was marched to New Jersey; that he was in the battle of Bound Brook and several skirmishes in that neighborhood; that the regiment was continued with the main army for about one and one-half years, as near as he can recollect, after which time it was marched back to the western country to defend against the Indians; that the regiment was marched by way of Pittsburg to Beaver Creek; that he assisted to build Fort McIntosh; that he was in the campaign carried on under Gen. McIntosh against the Indians on the Tuscarorus and afterwards on the campaign against the Munsy Indians, which was commanded by Col. Broadhead; that he faithfully served 3 years, the term for which he enlisted, and was honorably discharged at Pittsburg, he believes, by Col. Bayard, who then commanded the regiment.

Aged 70; signed in English; Franklin tp.; 2 sons and 3 daughters.

—From *Westmoreland Democrat*, *Greensburg*, Pennsylvania.

(To be Continued.)

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. LOUISA LUCINDA ROCHESTER PITKIN.

Mrs. Louisa Lucinda Rochester Pitkin, who died July 2, 1903, at the age of ninety-three was a Real Daughter of the American Revolution with an unusually interesting history. Her father, Colonel Nathaniel Rochester, who fought with distinction in the Revolutionary War was the founder of the city of Rochester, New York.

Louisa Lucinda was the twelfth and youngest child of her parents who at the time of her birth lived in Dansville, New York, having moved there from Virginia. Her mother's name was Sophia Beatty. In 1818 they came to Rochester, the one hundred acre tract near the Genesee Falls which Col. Rochester had purchased in 1803 on account of the water power in partnership with Charles Carroll and William Fitzhugh. At that time the region was a wilderness and the nearest bridge across the Genesee was at Avon.

Col. Rochester laid out the lots and attended to the sale of the property, the first lot selling for fifty dollars in 1811. He called the place "Genesee Falls," but Messrs. Carroll and Fitzhugh insisted that it should be named "Rochesterville," after him, and the village bore this name until 1834, when a city charter was granted and the "ville" was dropped.

Louisa married Mr. William Pitkin, a man distinguished in the early history of the city. He died in 1869.

Mrs. Pitkin was noted for her uncompromising rectitude, devotion to her religious duties, and her unflinching charity to the poor, some of whom she helped for fifty years and then remembered them in her will. She was the oldest member of St. Luke's Episcopal Church and in all her active life was allied with every good cause in the city.

Mrs. Pitkin was a picturesque old lady with beautiful white curls. She remembered the visit of Lafayette to Rochester

when he stopped on his trip down the Erie Canal which Col. Rochester had been influential in building. Lafayette was entertained at her father's home.

Mrs. Pitkin was an honorary charter member of the Irondequoit Chapter of Rochester, and an honorary regent of the State of New York.—*MARIAN HUNTER WRIGHT, Historian, Irondequoit Chapter.*

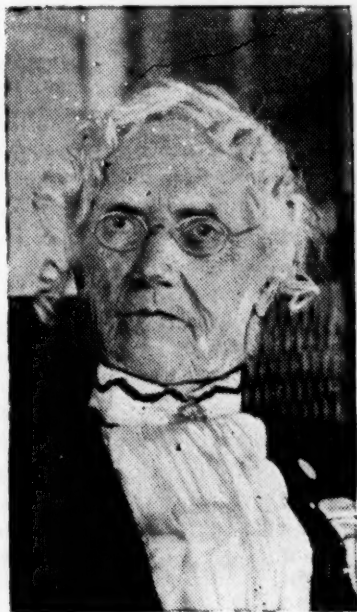
MISS RHODA THOMPSON.

Miss Rhoda Thompson, the "Real Daughter" of the Melicent Porter Chapter, occupies a pleasant room in the Southmayd Home, Waterbury.

In a conspicuous position, over the neat iron bedstead with its gay silk coverlet and pretty embroidered pillow shams, hangs Miss Thompson's certificate of membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution with the American flag floating above it. When asked for some account of her life and of her father's record, Miss Thompson said: "I can answer you best about myself by showing you my record in the book containing the names of those belonging to the 'Sons of the Revolution.'" The book was brought and the place found. The record runs as follows: "Rhoda Augusta Thompson, Woodbury, Conn. Born at Woodbridge, daughter of Thaddeus Thompson of Bethany and Woodbridge, who served as drummer and later as bombardier in Col. Lamb's regiment of artillery." When asked for some particulars of her father's record in the Revolution, Miss Thompson said: "I remember my father well, though I was only eight years old when he died. My mother had died the year before, and after my father's death, I went to Woodbury to live with my half-sister, Mrs. Huntington, and most of my life was spent there. A paper which I prepared for the Daughters of the American Revolution some time ago will give you a better idea than I can on such short notice of my father's record, and if you wish you may reproduce it." The paper is as follows:

"With a mind imbued with the spirit of patriotism which has ever been a prominent characteristic of the sons of New Eng-

land, Thaddeus Thompson early in life enlisted as a drummer boy in the American army of the Revolution, and continued to share the varying fortunes, and endure the privations and sufferings incidental to army life until the close of the war. There is a tradition in the family that he was present and beat the death roll at the execution of Maj. Andre. At the siege of Yorktown, Va., which commenced on the 6th and terminated



Miss Rhoda Thompson.

with the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his army on the 10th of October, 1781, he was seriously wounded by a cannon ball which passed near him, while engaged in bringing bundles of poles to lay in the earthworks. His lower limbs were lacerated, but although terribly injured, his disability could not prevent him from sharing in the general feeling of joy at the prospect of a cessation of hostilities, and the speedy return of a

period of time when the shadow of the olive branch should appear again, and peace and harmony prevail throughout the land. It is said that he remarked that although the worthless continental currency which he received as a compensation for all those years of service would not buy him a dinner, yet he never regretted joining the army, and assisting in destroying the power and authority of Great Britain over the American colonies. He lived to see the independence of his country fully established, and rejoicing in its prosperity he peacefully passed away at Woodbridge, Conn., on June 16, 1820.

He was a man of literary tastes and an elegant writer, possessing quite a library of valuable books. His old drum head which so often resounded with the call to arms, and which at the close of the war he made into a pocketbook, is still in the possession of one of his descendants. The prayerbook used by him in divine worship in the Protestant Episcopal Church is owned by one of his descendants, Miss Eunice Huntington, of Woodbury, while his daughter, Miss Rhoda Augusta Thompson, of Waterbury, the sole survivor of his family of seventeen children, has his Revolutionary pension certificate, which entitled him to receive \$96 annually during his natural life."

Miss Thompson is in fairly good health and is able to attend church services as well as to call on friends and attend the bi-monthly meetings of the local chapter. She is interested in the news of the day, and cordially welcomes visitors. It makes the stirring days of the earlier history of this great nation seem comparatively near to talk with one who is only one generation removed from those who took an active part in the events of those historic times.

CAPT. SETH CLARKE, son of Seth and Huldah (Doane) Clarke, born in Harwich, Massachusetts, 1736, was commissioned captain of brigatine *Congress*, a privateer, June 6, 1781. Family tradition has it that he was confined on one of the prisonships, where he contracted consumption from which he died February 23, 1787. (From *Mrs. James P. Johnston*, New London, Conn.)

THE PEQUOT MASSACRE AT SOUTHFORT, CONNECTICUT, JULY 13, 1637.

The habitat of the Pequot tribe of Indians, so frequently mentioned in colonial history, lay in the extreme eastern section of Connecticut, and extended from the Niantic river to the boundary of Rhode Island. Possessed of a fierce, untamable nature, their enmity for the white man led to many unprovoked and deadly assaults upon the dwellings of the settlers. Driven to desperation almost, by repeated offenses of this nature, the latter, marshaled by Captains Underhill and Mason, attacked and captured the great stronghold of the tribe, their fort or palizo, at Groton, Friday, May 26, 1637. The victory thus achieved would have been decisive had not a portion of the enemy, under their leader, Sassacus, escaped under cover of the night, and made good their flight across the Connecticut river, on towards the Dutch plantation, westward. The journey, at first marked by the disorder of a fleeing mob, the fear of pursuit having abated, was taken leisurely. Following the coast, supplies of fish and clams sufficed for their daily needs. It was not until Unquowa was reached (where Southfort now is), where was a dense swamp, that Sassacus determined to stop and make, if need be, his final stand. In a most defensible location, a second fort was constructed, and awaiting the future, the remnant settled down to its usual every day life.

Meanwhile, in the neighborhood of the old conflict, the Pequots were not forgotten. Captain John Mason, musing upon the situation, became more and more convinced that the safety of the colonists could not be assured as long as Sassacus was alive. Those in authority manifestly agreed with him. The record states that, "It was ordered that there shall be an offensive war against the Pequots, and that there shall be ninety men levied out of the plantations, Hartford, Wethersfield and Windsor; viz., out of Hartford 42, Windsor 30, Wethersfield 18, under the command of Captain John Mason." This well-equipped force forthwith embarked on a schooner at Hartford and set sail for New Haven. Arriving there and having made careful inquiry, Captain Mason was informed that the Pequots had migrated still further westward. Following the coast, the pursuers at length turned into what is known as Mill river, six miles west of Bridgeport, on the north shore of which is the present village of Southport and here they at length found the quarry they were seeking. In short order, the force under Captain Mason surrounded the fort in the swamp. The Indians made a forceful resistance, but their feeble weapons were no match for the firearms of their stalwart opponents. As a tribe the Pequots ceased to exist. The effect, the historians of the time relate, was beneficent, although obtained at such a fearful cost. The colonists were permitted from that time on, at least in New England, to rear their families, and till their fields in perfect peace.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter (Williamantic, Connecticut), was organized in November, 1894, receiving its charter the following April, and of the forty-four Connecticut chapters was the twenty-second organized. May, 1903, marked the close of a year well spent, literary and social meetings having been pleasantly interspersed.

At our first meeting in September, a reception was given to our former regent, Mrs. Sarah Preston Bugbee, who entertained the chapter with interesting personal recollections of a recent journey to the Orient. In March a delightful social event was the meeting at the home of Mrs. Martha Armstrong Chaffee, our worthy regent, when the chapter was privileged to welcome the state regent, Mrs. Sara Thompson Kinney, of New Haven, as their honored guest.

A pleasing incident in our work was the cheerful response of the chapter to the suggestion made by the Board of Management of adding to the comfort and good cheer of our invalid "Real Daughter," Mrs. Minerva Grant Snow, absent members in the West and South joining in the labor of love. During the year, loans and donations of numerous relics and heirlooms have been placed in our cabinet. A facsimile of the Declaration of Independence and Connecticut's "Charter Oak" framed in wood from the historic tree give lustre to our collection.

The historic Ellsworth homestead in Windsor, Connecticut, the home of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth, which has recently been presented to the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, is considered one of the most interesting gifts that has been received by the Daughters. The following quotation in "Chapter Sketches" is taken from a letter written by Chief Justice Ellsworth:

"I have visited several countries, and I like my own the best. I have been in all the states of the Union, and Connecti-

cut is the best state. Windsor is the pleasantest town in the state and I have the pleasantest place in the town of Windsor."

During the writer's (two years) term of office our programs have included the following topics: "Some Historic Battlefields," "Lafayette," "Alexander Hamilton," "Benedict Arnold," "Our Flag and Flags of other Nations," "Some Women of the Revolution" and "John Fiske." Interesting papers on these subjects have been read by members, notably those of Miss Katharine Chesborough Way, whose able papers on "Alexander Hamilton" and "Some Historic Battlefields" awakened her interested hearers to renewed patriotism. (*From report read at the annual meeting of Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter by the retiring historian.*)—SARAH E. PECK BURNHAM.

Ann Brewster Fanning Chapter (Jewett City, Connecticut).

—Decoration Day marked an epoch in the history of the chapter. It was on this day that the fond hopes of the chapter were realized in the unveiling of the boulder, which, through the efforts of the members, was erected to the memory of the seventeen soldiers of the American Revolution who went from Griswold and never returned from their services in behalf of their country. The boulder itself and the work of shaping and finishing, as well as funds for preparing it, were given by the residents of the town of Griswold, thus showing the enthusiasm and patriotism existing among the people. The boulder is placed in the ancient hamlet of Pachung, which is situated very near the center of the town, and which still shows traces of olden time pretentiousness in its old colonial houses. In one of these Lafayette is said to have been entertained during his visit in this vicinity. The boulder is placed in front of the First Congregational church, erected on the site of the first house for public worship ever erected in the town. It was this ancient center and its vicinity that furnished many of the town's Revolutionary soldiers. On May 30th, the preparations for the dedication and unveiling of the boulder were consummated. The services were held in the First Congregational church at Pachung. The Rev. F. E. Allen made the opening invocation. The choir then sang, which was followed

by an address by the Hon. A. W. Brown. Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, state regent, made some appropriate remarks. Then followed the presentation of the boulder, in behalf of the chapter, by the chapter regent, Mrs. H. T. Partridge, and the acceptance of the same in behalf of the town by Mr. James H. Finn. The unveiling was performed by four children whose parents were members of the chapter. A wreath of laurel being placed on the summit of the boulder. The boulder is a fine piece of pinkish gray stone, found in the vicinity, mounted upon a granite base. One one side is a bronze tablet with the following inscription:

To the memory of the Revolutionary soldiers of ancient Pachung, who gave their lives to establish a free and independent country. *Dulcet et decorum est pro patria mori.*

Solomon Coit, Rouse Bly, Lester Stanton, Rodger Billings, Dr. Eben V. Robinson, John Billings, Jr., George Auston, — Guile, Caleb Greene, Elijah Rose, Joab Barton, Jonathan Belcher, John Benjamin, Jr., Benaja Tracy, Peleg Billings, — Bond, Woodbury Starkweather.

Erected by the Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, A. D. MDCCCIII.

—ELIZA WOODWARD TIFFANY OLDS, *Historian*.

Dorothy Ripley Chapter (Southport, Connecticut).—

Nature gave the granite; art carved it into beauty;
Then we wrapped it in the glory of the Stars and Stripes;
The Daughters, with loyalty born of love and duty,
Gave tribute to the heroes, who died in noble strife.

The cup of loving service is ever at the Fountain,
To hold the flowing water, every thirsty lip to greet;
Mercy, with its holy blessing, rises like a mountain,
To radiant heights of glory, that crown the mercy seat.

—Emily P. J. Perry.

Southport, in the old town of Fairfield, includes within its limits one of the most interesting, as well as important, Colonial battlefields to be found in all New England. In 1637, Captain John Mason, and the force under his command, overtook and defeated the formidable tribe of Pequot Indians, which had made its last stand in what was then and now is known as the "swamp," a bit of low land lying to the north of the present

village. As this decisive victory led shortly after to the incoming of Roger Ludlow and his followers, and the permanent settlement of the town, it is not surprising that a deep interest has ever since attached itself to the memorable locality where the contest was waged. It is a remarkable fact, however, that this interest has never taken visible shape until the present time. Traditions of the battle have been handed down from father to son; flint arrow-heads, rusty bayonets, and other detrita, found in the furrows made by the plough of the husbandman are treasured in many a household as souvenirs; but this was all, until the Dorothy Ripley Chapter resolved fitly to commemorate in a substantial manner both the locality, and the event that gave it lustre. It was at a meeting of the chapter held December 12th, 1901, that Mrs. George B. Bunnell, one of the most enthusiastic, as well as beloved of its members, read a paper, which closed with the suggestion that a drinking fountain, with ample provision for slaking the thirst of man and beast, be erected as a memorial for the marking the historic site referred to.

On January 14, 1902, it was decided that the raising of the necessary funds should at once be undertaken by the chapter. The committee named consisted of Mrs. George B. Bunnell, chairman; Mrs. Edward Livingston Wells, Mrs. Simon C. Sherwood, Mrs. Howard N. Wakeman, Miss Cornelia R. Pomeroy. Contributions were solicited; a series of entertainments were given, and before long a sufficient sum was in the treasury, enabling the chapter to carry out the scriptural injunction: "which of you intending to build, sitteth not down first, and counteth the cost whether he have sufficient to finish it."

The day selected for the dedication of the memorial fountain was that of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17th, 1903. Fortunately, the skies were propitious; the temperature agreeable. The prelude to the occasion was the reception tendered at 1:30 p. m. by the members of the chapter to their out-of-town guests. Mrs. Brooks Hughes Wells kindly placed her spacious mansion at the disposal of the chapter for the purpose.

The dedication exercises took place in the public square of the village, at 3 p. m., where an audience of over a thousand gathered from far and near to participate in and enjoy the unique event. A band of musicians added to the interest of the occasion by the playing of various national airs. Mrs. Sara T. Kinney the popular and beloved state regent presided. Part of her introductory address was as follows:

"When all have worked together with one accord, and as one woman, doing with their might all that each could do to insure the success of the project, it may seem invidious to designate certain individuals as deserving of a special meed of praise, for their part in the general labor of love. But I cannot refrain from referring to the splendid work which has been accomplished by the fountain committee as a whole; to the wise guiding hand of the chapter's regent, to the enthusiastic and untiring exertions of the chairman of the committee, to the treasurer of the fountain fund, who has proved herself such a successful financier that she deserves to be invited to accept the portfolio of secretary of the treasury for the United States. And it is with special emphasis that I must refer to Miss Dora Bulkley, whose gift of the beautiful lamp which surmounts the fountain is its crowning glory. Hereafter, the thirsty wayfarer will gratefully bless the friend whose light so shines that it illumines the gathering gloom and guides him to the fountain head where cool, translucent nectar springs perennial. And there is still another person who rejoices in the erection of this memorial fountain. I refer to the state regent, to whom this gift is grateful evidence of the unfailing interest of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the legitimate objects and aims of the splendid organization which they so worthily represent. In some respects a state regent is much like the mother of a large family of children, each differing from the other in temperament and characteristics. But no matter how much the chapters may differ in size or in the character of their activities, the state regent, like the mother of the family, loves each one for itself, and desires each one to put its best foot forward and to keep it there. Hence it is that I, too, rejoice to-day in the courage with which this chapter has undertaken and carried to a successful issue, so large an enterprise as the one which comes to its brilliant culmination on this June day. These exercises are evidence of the loyal interest of the Connecticut Daughters in the commemorative and historical work which is authorized by their national constitution, and which is theirs to do by right of inheritance. I bring to you, Madam Regent, and members of the Dorothy Ripley Chapter, the hearty congratulations of your sister chapters throughout Connecticut, and it gives me great satisfaction to say that you have amply justified your birthright to that most honorable title of Daughters of the

American Revolution. I now have the pleasure, ladies and gentlemen, of presenting to you the regent of the Dorothy Ripley Chapter, Miss Cornelia Roff Pomeroy, who desires to extend a greeting to the guests of the chapter."

As Miss Pomeroy arose in response to Mrs. Kinney's introduction she was greeted with long continued applause directed to her as regent of the chapter, and to her assistants in the fine commemorative work they had that day completed.

"To me, as regent of Dorothy Ripley Chapter, has fallen the honor and pleasure of welcoming you here to-day. .

It is a very great gratification to have you here; not only in spirit—of that we are always sure—but in the body.

This is the anniversary of one of the first and most remarkable battles of the war for independence; and Bunker Hill must ever stand in our country's annals as 'that glorious defeat,' for while step by step those sturdy forefathers of ours fell back, each retreating step deepened their heroic purpose.

And to-day we are glad and thankful to have you help us in celebrating not only their memory, but also that earlier battle which was as seed sown or the future years. What was Bunker Hill but the fruit of the indomitable spirit that animated the victors of 1637? The children were but carrying out the resolve of their fathers, that every dweller in New England should henceforth be free from oppression so long as time shall last."

The response to this address was delivered by Mrs. John M. Holcombe, regent of Ruth Wyllys Chapter, of Hartford. General Edwin S. Greeley, president of the National Society Sons of the Revolution then spoke of "the Work of the Patriotic Societies of the Land," and was followed by the Hon. Jonathan Trumbull on "Connecticut in the Colonial Period." "Bunker Hill" was treated by Mr. Edward B. Sturges; the "Pequot Swamp Fight" by the Rev. Edward Grier Fullerton; the "Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution" by Mrs. Donald McLean.

Then came the beautiful ceremony of presenting the memorial fountain to the town. The regent, Miss Pomeroy, made the speech of presentation:

"Our first conception of a memorial for this historic locality was a boulder, which was to be set up in the Pequot Swamp, and a suitable

inscription placed thereon, but the original idea has grown and changed until to-day we find it before us in this fountain, with its unfailing supply of clear, cold water both for men and animals. It gives me great pleasure on behalf of the Dorothy Ripley Chapter to now give and transfer to the officials of the town this result of their labors."



Mr. Charles Hill accepted the fountain for the town in a few well chosen words.

The pivotal moment had arrived when the fountain should be unveiled, and at a signal, Mr. Thomas Bassett and two little

girls, dressed in white—little Miss Josephine Bulkley Wells and Miss Alice Beardsley Curtis—advanced to the fountain, the former directing the two miniature Hebes to draw aside the flag which concealed the same.

The Rev. Dr. Fullerton then blessed the fountain and drew from it a loving cup filled with water, which was passed to the state regent by little Miss Katherine De Forest Wakeman, also clad in white.

Mrs. Kinney tendered the cup to Miss Pomeroy, the regent, and then drinking from it herself, acted as cup bearer to the members of the committee, the other members of the chapter standing during this impressive ceremony.

The delightful program closed with "The Star Spangled Banner."—MINNIE ISABEL GUILBERT, *Historian*.

George Walton Chapter (Columbus, Georgia).—The organization of the second Columbus Chapter, the George Walton Chapter, took place on the 4th of July, and therefore the chapter entered its third year on the recently passed anniversary. The members have made Georgia history their special study and in the two programs finished, as well as the one to be taken up next season, they have considered special periods of that history. Their first program was on the discovery of America and the first colonists of Georgia; the second year was given to Colonial Georgia under the management of General James Oglethorpe and the twenty-one trustees appointed by King George the second, leading up to the final return of General Oglethorpe to England in 1745. He was fifty-seven years old at the time, but lived forty years longer, dying in England at the age of ninety-seven, having always befriended the colony. After he left Georgia, the seal which had been given the trustees was taken from them and the royal seal was used until the commencement of the Revolutionary war.

The program for the coming year will be the study of Georgia history from 1745 to 1776.

The Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter (Fort Wayne, Indiana,) was organized April 21st, 1901, with twenty-two members. Mrs. Francis Robertson was elected regent at the organization.

of the chapter and served for the first two years. She was succeeded as regent at the June election by Mrs. Carrie Randall Fairbanks.

The principal work of the chapter during the past year has been to provide means to maintain a relic room. The county officials gave the chapter the use of a large and handsome court room in the new court house in this city, in which to display Revolutionary relics and things of historical interest to this section of the country.

The society took possession of this room at the time of the dedication of the court house in September, 1902, and placed there a great many interesting antiquities.

By giving two large card parties at which the score cards were sold for fifty cents each, and by carrying on a rummage sale, about \$175 was raised, with which fund a life-sized portrait of Anthony Wayne was purchased, as well as show cases and fixtures for the relic room. This room has proven a great attraction to all residents and to visitors to the city.

The society has been given a shelf in the new public library where books and records belonging to the society may be kept.

The monthly meetings of the chapter were well attended and the program, which was of an historical nature, proved interesting.

The state meeting will be held in Fort Wayne this fall and the chapter looks forward with great interest to this meeting.—
MRS. WINIFRED J. RANDALL, *Historian*.

Elizabeth Ross Chapter (Ottumwa, Iowa).—The chapter issued a calendar, giving eight regular monthly meetings from October, 1902, to May, 1903, inclusive.

These meetings have all been held at the homes of members where interesting papers have been given, the principal or leading topic being the general history and development of the Louisiana Purchase added to by music, readings, discussions, current events and pleasant social intercourse.

October fourth marked the first meeting. Vacation reminiscences pleasantly told by the members of the chapter were a distinctive and memorable feature of the program.

At the November meeting Miss Flora Ross, regent, read a full and interesting report of the third state conference held at Des Moines, Iowa, October 14th and 15th, 1902, to which she was a delegate.

Two delightful social events were the observance of the sixth anniversary of the chapter November 12th and Washington's birthday February 22nd. Both were attended with the usual patriotic display of flags, flowers and American sentiments.

April 4th the officers were all re-elected with the exception of the historian, who, in July will have served two consecutive terms, the official limit of the chapter.

March 7th the genealogy of two chapter members, Mrs. J. W. Hall and Miss Bertha Asbury, was read and placed on file in the historian's record. Since then Bertha Asbury has been called to the society of the angels.

Through the courtesy of Miss Cecilia Ryan, a member of the Boudinot Chapter, Elizabeth, New Jersey, the chapter has been the recipient this year of a royal and valued gift, an officially certified facsimile of the original document of the Declaration of Independence copied from one taken some years ago by the then secretary of state, while yet legible, and in its handsome frame hangs as a companion piece to our charter.

June with its roses, June the sweetest month of all the year, came bearing upon its escutcheon flag day which was fittingly honored by the Elizabeth Ross Chapter for the sixth time since organization.

The home of Mrs. L. J. Baker was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The east porch being almost entirely enclosed by clinging vines and gracefully draped flags formed a unique and lovely dining hall in which during the early evening refreshments were served upon the chapter's own blue and white china dishes to the members, their families and many invited guests after which all repaired to the parlors to enjoy a charming literary and musical program. The last numbers "America" and the "Star Spangled Banner" were sung with much enthusiasm by the entire audience thus pleasantly bringing to a close a satisfactory year's work and this delightful afternoon, the memory of which will long be cherished in the hearts of the loyal Daughters.—MRS. MARY E. CARPENTER, *Historian*.

Boston Tea Party Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts).—The Boston Tea Party Chapter, Mrs. William Q. Baxter, regent, held eight regular meetings during the past year. The first two according to the usual custom were at the homes of members, but during the winter it was found convenient to meet at the New Century building. Each meeting was enlivened by excellent vocal or instrumental music.

In November the chapter listened to Dr. Blackwell who gave some delightful reminiscences of his wife Lucy Stone.

The annual reception on December 16th, the anniversary of the famous Boston Tea Party, afforded an opportunity for a pleasant social interchange among the members. The hall was decorated with the national colors and smaller flags of all nations. Refreshments were served from prettily decorated tables and Mr. Richard Griswold sang groups of songs for tenor voice with Miss Spaulding as accompanist.

The date of the January meeting and the anniversary of Washington's wedding day being so near together the wedding celebration was observed January 15th. Each member contributed to Continental Hall fund a sum equal to the combined ages of her Revolutionary grandfather and grandmother on their wedding day. Mr. McGowan sang three bass solos accompanied by Mr. Gutterson who later played the wedding march from Lohengrin. After this appropriate introduction a paper was read on "Martha Washington and Her Wedding Day;" which described the early life of the young girl, the courtship and wedding festivities. A short paper on "George Washington" was read by the regent.

The March meeting was honored by the presence of the state regent, Mrs. Charles H. Masury, who told some interesting anecdotes of the Continental Congress.

A pleasant change appreciated by all who attended was the May meeting held at the beautiful home of Mrs. Edwin W. Gilmore at North Easton. Luncheon was served at small tables in the halls and on the veranda, and the meeting was held on the spacious veranda. A talk was given by Mr. Albert L. Elair on "The Ideal Newspaper."

The annual outing was an enjoyable and instructive trip to

Newburyport. The party was met by a committee from the Old Newbury Chapter who acted as guides throughout the day. Dinner was served at the Wolf tavern and a great number of historic spots were visited. The closing treat was a delightful rest and entertainment at the home of the regent, Mrs. J. C. Moody.

Two successful whist parties have been the means of raising money for patriotic work. A traveling library was sent to the Tennessee mountaineers; money subscribed for educational work in the south, and a check sent to the Minute Men Chapter to aid them in providing a home for the granddaughter of a Revolutionary soldier.—MELLICENT F. BLAIR, *Historian*.

Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter (Worcester, Massachusetts).—With patriotic exercises, a handsome bronze tablet was unveiled May 23rd, to mark the location of the first schoolhouse erected in Worcester, which is doubly famous from the fact that John Adams, second president of the United States, came to it as master immediately after his graduation from Harvard.

The exercises were conducted by Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, to whom the credit is due of locating the site of this historic schoolhouse and of procuring the tablet.

The tablet occupies a conspicuous place on a massive granite post at the southerly end of the grass plot in front of the American antiquarian society building, and seemingly marks the boundary between the lot of the society and that of the new courthouse. The tablet bears this simple inscription:

"In front of this tablet stood the first schoolhouse in Worcester, where John Adams, second president of the United States, taught—1758. Placed by Timothy Bigelow Chapter, 1903."

At the bottom of the tablet, separating the date, is the official seal of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The formal exercises preceding the unveiling of the tablet, took place in the First Unitarian church. Worcester patriotic societies were especially well represented.

The distinguished guest of the occasion was the Hon. Charles Francis Adams of Boston, the great-grandson of the Revolutionary patriot and statesman. Other noted guests were the

vice-president general of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Greenleaf Wadleigh Simpson and the state regent, Mrs. Charles Henry Masury, Boston.

Timothy Bigelow Chapter was fortunate in securing as orators of the occasion Senator George F. Hoar and Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark university. Both paid magnificent tributes to the life, work and influence of John Adams and also found opportunity to touch briefly upon one or two of the great problems which confront society to-day.

A military tinge was given to the exercises by the presence of the Worcester Continentals who marched from their armory to the church under command of Col. Rufus B. Dodge, headed by the Worcester brass band.

The exercises at the church closed with the singing of a verse of the "Star Spangled Banner."

On leaving the church the officers, invited guests and members of Timothy Bigelow Chapter proceeded to the stone post on which the bronze tablet was placed, the Continentals acting as an escort.

The post was draped with American flags by Ellery B. Crane of the Antiquarian society. Mrs. Marble drew aside the flags which concealed it from view, saying: "With reverence for and pride in the past and confidence in the future, Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter places this tablet on the site of the first school-house, where John Adams taught, 165 years ago."

After the unveiling of the tablet, a verse of "America" was sung, the band played Keller's national anthem, and then the assemblage proceeded to the women's clubhouse, where the reception took place.

The receiving party consisted of President G. Stanley Hall, the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Mrs. Daniel Kent, Mrs. Charles H. Masury, Mrs. Greenleaf Wadleigh Simpson, Mrs. W. T. Forbes and Mrs. G. Stanley Hall.

Mrs. Daniel Kent, for the past two years regent of Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, received a signal honor, well merited, at the meeting of the chapter May 15th, when by unanimous vote she was made honorary regent of the chapter for life, this office being created

to fit the situation, as Mrs. Kent refused to accept the office of regent for another year.

A pilgrimage committee was appointed for the purpose of furnishing information to strangers wishing to visit places of historic interest in this city.

Mrs. Kent appointed Mrs. Rufus B. Dodge a delegate to the state co-operative patriotic societies.

The literary program consisted of two papers, one by Miss Mary G. Whitcomb on the subject of Gen. John Whitcomb of Lancaster, the other by Mrs. Burton W. Potter about Prudence Wright of Pepperell.

Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter had its annual meeting June 1st. The retiring regent, Mrs. Daniel Kent, gave an interesting review of the work of the year.

Mrs. Kent received a bouquet of Jack roses and a gold chain set with amethysts from the chapter members for her earnest and faithful services during her regency. One of the members presented Mrs. Kent with an original poem voicing the sentiments of the chapter.

Mrs. Joanna White Beaman Fletcher, of this city, a "Real Daughter," of the Revolution, a member of Old South Chapter, of Boston, was made an honorary member of Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter.

The report of the Memorial Day committee showed that wreaths had been placed on the graves of soldiers of the Revolution by the children's auxiliary of the chapter.

The delegation of seven members which called upon the second "Real Daughter" of the chapter, Mrs. Alice E. Taft, in Spencer, Sunday, reported. The visit was in recognition of Mrs. Taft's birthday. The chapter pin, a wheel and distaff in gold with blue enamel, was presented with the greetings of the chapter.

Old Concord Chapter (Concord, Massachusetts).—A reception was tendered the members of Old Concord Chapter by the members of that organization who reside in Bedford, on June 20th. The rooms were prettily decorated and an enjoyable afternoon was passed.

The reception committee consisted of Mrs. William Parker Jones, Mrs. E. G. Loomis, Mrs. Abram English Brown, Mrs. Frederick Davis, Mrs. Frank Mills, Mrs. Hiram Hutchinson, Miss Clara Cutler and Miss Boynton.

After the reception and social hour, Lieutenant William Parker Jones gave an interesting talk on the history of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, from its organization, in 1638, up to the present, paying particular attention to the customs and traditions of the famous military body. This was followed by a second "talk," at the public library building, by Abram English Brown, who took as his subject the old flag in the rooms of the Bedford historical society, the only flag extant which was carried by the minute men at the battle of Concord, April 19, 1775. He showed the flag about which he was talking, and the precious relic was cheered and applauded by all present. Refreshments were served.

Prudence Wright Chapter (Pepperell, Massachusetts).—There was a delightful reception at the Old Brick School House, Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, Prudence Wright Chapter, on Tuesday afternoon, July 28, from three to five. It was given in honor of Mrs. W. F. Heald, past regent, by the executive board of the chapter. All Daughters were invited and many friends beside. The room was decorated with flags and flowers, among the former an original thirteen-star flag. Old-fashioned rugs adorned the floor and one large piece of rag carpet. Every one seemed interested in the many historical pictures and relics. The chapter has been presented with three gavels made of historical wood; the album, nearly filled with pictures, attracted much attention, and "Our Flag Days." As many letters have been received inquiring about this work, I take this opportunity to say they are on sale at ten cents a copy. During the afternoon lemonade and dainty cakes were served. In behalf of the chapter, the historian, Mrs. H. N. Tower, presented a gold piece to Mrs. Heald as a token of their appreciation of her faithful service as regent. One of the "Real Daughters" of the chap-

ter, Mrs. Ruth Hobart, of Townsend, Massachusetts, was present, also Miss Thayer, regent of Matthew Thornton Chapter. It was an enjoyable occasion.—GERTRUDE S. TOWER, *Historian*.

Sea Coast Defence Chapter (Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts).—It is a pleasure to report the progress of this island chapter nestling under the protecting wing of brave old Massachusetts, only separated by the blue waters of Vineyard Sound and Buzzards Bay, the marine highway where ships of war, both friend and foe, found a harbor of refuge in our unprotected ports during the Revolutionary war; creating a history of unusual interest in that period, owing to its peculiar environment. Yet while the ebb and flow of the restless tide divides us, it by no means weakens the bond of patriotic sympathy with the Daughters of the American Revolution chapters on the mainland.

The work of our order has been highly satisfactory during the past year, the principal result being the purchase of a building for historical rooms, the selection being the Mayhew chapel on Manter hill. The effort has been earnest and persistent under the direction of the efficient regent, Mrs. G. L. Daggett, the various committees on ways and means, together with the contributions of those who held the old time chapel in loving remembrance. It has been restored, as far as possible, to its original condition, and is already quaint with its furnishings of long ago. The dedication was on the 16th of July and the day was fair. Up from the dancing waves came the cool sea breeze, while flags fluttered in the sunshine, and the open portals of the new home gave an air of welcome. The program for the occasion was as follows:

Flag salute and national hymn; prayer, Mrs. Henry C. Wade; poem (original), Mrs. J. E. Howland; letters read from Rev. W. H. Mayhew, Yarmouthport, and Stephen W. Carey, of New York. Reception of Mrs. C. H. Masury, state regent, members of Martha's Vineyard Chapter and visiting members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, followed. After the reception a lunch was served in the vestry of the Methodist church, under the management of Mrs. Addie

Smith and Mrs. Etta McKay. The program for the evening was as follows:

Organ voluntary, Mrs. Henry Flanders.

Violin solo, Miss Mary Eldridge.

Patriotic airs, organ and violin, Mrs. Flanders and Miss Jessica Crowell.

Prayer, Rev. John Pearce.

Address of welcome, Mrs. G. L. Daggett, regent.

Solo, Beautiful Isle of the Sea, Mrs. John E. Howland.

Address by Mrs. Masury, state regent.

Solo, Flag of the Free, Mrs. Cordelia D. Luce.

Original poem, Mr. Frank Chase.

Violin solo, Miss Jessica Crowell.

Address, Mr. Charles Smith Brown.

Solo, Star Spangled Banner, Mrs. Cordelia Luce.

Address, Mr. Thomas Dunham Luce.

National hymn, congregation.

Benediction, Rev. John Pearce.

The Sea Coast Defence Chapter, with its sixty members, has so shown by its record a fidelity to the intentions of the order and executive ability to carry out plans for progress, it was suggested that the enterprising Vineyard Daughters of the American Revolution should inherit the title of "deputy governor" from a colonial dame once a resident of our island.—
MRS. MARGARET S. CLAGHORN, *Historian*.

Lansing Chapter (Lansing, Michigan).—A pleasing event to us as hostesses was the annual state conference, held here Wednesday, May 6th. On the evening of May 5th Mrs. C. C. Hopkins, our treasurer, kindly opened her spacious house, that we with our husbands and friends might have an opportunity to meet and give friendly, personal greeting to those Daughters from other chapters who were present in the city. Of the business details of the conference it is not for me to speak, as these will be reported officially and will only say that the meeting was a pleasure to us and helpful to all who attended it.

Feeling the importance of promoting a patriotic spirit in the young, the chapter decided to offer prizes for the best three historical essays written by pupils of the eighth grade of the

public schools in our city. It was thought best to give the prizes in the form of a gold medal for each. A committee of five, with Mrs. Spencer, our state librarian, as chairman, was appointed, and in accordance with their report the subject assigned was "Five Decisive Battles of the Revolution." Each essay must consist of not less than two thousand or more than three thousand words, and the points to be considered by the judges were historical accuracy, spelling, penmanship, general neatness of manuscript and literary style. As these essays were unsigned and known to the committee by numbers only, perfect impartiality was secured and it came to them as a surprise that the prize winners were all girls. The teachers gave their hearty approval to the plan as tending to increase the interest in historical study and teach the pupils the intelligent use of books of reference, and it is hoped that another year may show a larger number taking part in the competition.

Our regular work has been a study of the history of Michigan, and our program closed with the observance of flag day on Monday, June 15th, at the residence of Mrs. H. B. Baker. As the weather was perfect, the exercises were held on the lawn, which was decorated with flags and gay with prettily dressed ladies, both old and young. Roll call was answered by quotations referring to the flag. Two of our Daughters sang the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Stars and Stripes," and another Daughter gave a reading. We had also the pleasure of listening to remarks from visiting members. Refreshments were served, followed by a social hour, and we departed for our summer vacation hoping that the autumn might find us all re-united and ready for better work than ever before.—MRS. CHARLES CANNELL, *Historian*.

Nathan Hale Chapter (Saint Paul, Minnesota).—June 6, 1903. Once more we come to celebrate our hero's birthday, and as more or less consciously we pass in review the events of a year at a birthday season, so, to-day, with the memory of a noble young life before us, we ask ourselves, "What have we done?" And first let us recall the many times the name of Nathan Hale has come to us during the year. When our

chapter was first organized an Eastern woman said to our regent, "But why choose Nathan Hale? To me he has always been a spy." Such a thing would scarcely happen now, for upon all sides come admiration and reverence for such self-sacrifice and love of fatherland as that shown by the man we are proud to emulate. We are adding what little we can toward this universal feeling. As so many chapters throughout the country are doing, we, too, have one prize offered for the best essay written in the seventh grade of our public schools, upon "Nathan Hale." The number of essays presented is most encouraging, one hundred and thirty-five, and some of them, beautifully illustrated by the children themselves, are intensely interesting.

This has been the only appearance before the public of the chapter, and it is the first time in our history we have been so selfishly happy in our own little circle. For the year has been successful and pleasant, the program, covering as it has every department of our government, and giving us a little history of the things about Uncle Sam's workings women ought to know, but usually don't, has proved most satisfactory and beneficial. Nor have we forgotten the prime object before us. Scarcely a meeting of the board has passed without some mention of our memorial. Little by little the money has been accumulating until now there is over seven hundred dollars. During the year nearly eighty dollars has been added. In February we gave our usual contribution of ten dollars to Continental Hall. This, added to the amounts previously given by the chapter, by its individual members and half the amounts paid for life memberships, make one hundred and five dollars paid in the seven years for the chapter's existence, and for a chapter whose membership averages fifty, this is a very creditable showing.

It would seem that in a quiet way and depending entirely upon the resources within the chapter, we have been able to go steadily onward toward the goal we have set before us. Is it too much to hope that in the immediate future our gallant young patriot may stand before the children of St. Paul,

whom we have taught, perhaps, to love the name of Nathan Hale?

"Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control,
These three lead life to sovereign power."

—MARIBEL R. OTIS, *Historian*.

Elizabeth Benton Chapter (Kansas City, Missouri).—The lawn party given by the chapter in June, at the home of Mrs. John C. Tate, proved to be a profitable and enjoyable affair, for through it we were able to add \$61 to the \$100 already subscribed to the flood sufferers of Argentine. This \$161 was supplemented by a donation of \$25 kindly sent by Mrs. Donald McLean on behalf of her New York Chapter; the whole amount being disbursed by a committee of Daughters, and not turned into the common relief fund. A delightful musical program, under the management of Mrs. Carrie Farwell-Voorhees, a well known musician and singer of Kansas City, and a Daughter, was rendered. Refreshments were served. The crowning feature of the occasion, however, was the presentation of the beautiful flag which had been given by Mrs. J. T. Biard to our former regent, Mrs. John R. Walker, in compliment of her recent election as a vice-president general. The flag was unfurled for the first time that evening, when Mrs. Walker, in her usual clever and pleasing manner, tendered it to the Elizabeth Benton Chapter. As we watched its silken folds float on the breeze, while our standard bearer, Miss Marjorie Tate, held it aloft, and all present joined in singing "The Star Spangled Banner," what a thrill of pride we felt in its possession and in our beloved vice-president general.—MATTIE C. BRADBURY, *Registrar*.

Deborah Avery Chapter (Lincoln, Nebraska).—This, the first chapter organized in the state, has closed a successful year. A paper upon some historical subject, relating principally to Colonial and Revolutionary times, has been read at each meeting.

One of especial interest, because of its connection with the first exploration of this great western country of which Nebraska is now an important part, was given by Mrs. A. J.

Sawyer; subject, "The Lewis and Clark Expedition." With the aid of a map of her own construction, she led her listeners over the route traversed by those fearless men and so vivid was her description that it seemed we were all members of that wonderful party suffering the hardships and sharing its varied experiences. The paper was of such merit, giving historical facts, so tersely and entertainingly, that the superintendent of public instruction of Nebraska begged it for publication in "Special Day Programs," for the schools of the state.

At the close of each program the chapter resolves itself into a social body and over the cup of tea prepared by the hostess for the afternoon the members chat and form closer ties of friendship.

The annual election occurred the first of May. The chapter by a rising vote unanimously requested the secretary to cast the ballot electing for the second time our much loved regent, Mrs. Frances Avery Haggard. The members have been well pleased with the work of their officers the past year and only those were changed whose terms expired by constitutional limit.

The report of delegates to the Continental Congress is heard at the annual meeting also. An interesting one was given by Mrs. M. H. Everett, who, with Mrs. E. K. Morrison, attended the Twelfth Congress.

Friday, the 5th of June, the gold medal offered annually by the chapter to the senior girl of the high school writing the best essay on an assigned subject was awarded. The gathering was at the spacious home of Mrs. A. J. Sawyer. A number of invited guests, including Dr. Gordon, superintendent of the city schools, and Dr. Wolfe, principal of the high school, were present. The subject selected for this year's contest was "The Lewis and Clark Expedition." The exercises opened with a solo, "Columbus," by Joaquin Miller, and was sung by Miss Louise Brace, one of the contestants and eligible to the Daughters of the American Revolution. The awarding committee consisted of three ladies from the chapter, Mrs. A. J. Sawyer, Mrs. J. L. Kellogg and Mrs. J. E. Orcutt. Each in turn read all the manuscripts, graded them without conferring with any other member or with any knowledge of the

writer. The percentage was based as follows; twenty-five per cent. historical facts; fifteen per cent. style of diction; ten per cent. introduction; ten per cent. outline; ten per cent. bibliography; five per cent. each for penmanship, spelling, punctuation and grammatical construction. The themes are numbered, the superintendent of the schools holding the sealed envelopes, with name opposite number, until the afternoon of presentation, when it is opened by the chapter regent, after the successful number has been announced by the chairman of the medal committee. Mrs. A. J. Sawyer, as chairman, in a few felicitous remarks, announced that number seven had most nearly met the requirements of the committee, although every paper was meritorious. The regent, Mrs. J. B. Haggard, then opened the fateful envelope and opposite number seven was written the name of Miss Flossie Erford. In a few happy words she presented the young lady with her merited prize. This was also the seventh award of the medal. By request of the chapter, Miss Erford then read her essay. It was a comprehensive review of the two years and a half expedition. The superintendent, Dr. Gordon, responded to a call with a short speech. He thanked the members of the chapter for creating an interest in historical subjects among the high school pupils, and their aims in perpetuating the principles of Revolutionary times which might be forgotten in the influx of foreign element. Mrs. S. B. Pound supplemented Dr. Gordon's remarks, explaining that the organization was for patriotic, historical and educational purposes and in no sense for the foundation of an aristocracy as had been hinted by the previous speaker might be the ultimate result.

Miss Brace closed the afternoon program singing in a very pleasing manner, "Barbara Frietchie." At the conclusion of the exercises ices were served in the dining room by the young ladies of the chapter.

The 17th of June two events can be celebrated by Deborah Avery Chapter. "Bunker Hill" day, which was also chosen as the chapter's charter day. This year Mrs. M. H. Everett gave a four course breakfast at ten o'clock, in compliment to the members. Sixty guests were present at the breakfast, including Mrs. Abraham Allee, of Omaha, state regent.

Preceding the repast, the regent, Mrs. Frances Avery Haggard, presented to the chapter a frame for its charter made from historic woods which she had collected for the purpose. Six historic spots about Groton, Connecticut, are represented in its handsome construction. The cedar is from the battle-ground of Fort Griswold, when the massacre occurred in 1781. The briar rose was taken from the spot on which Colonel Ledyard, who was in command of the Colonial troops, at this battle fell when killed with his own sword by the British commander after he had surrendered. A piece of oak from the old block meeting-house, built in 1651, where the widows and orphans gathered the Sunday after the battle of September 6, 1781. Another oak piece from the old cemetery at Groton, where many of the heroes of the battle are buried. Still another piece from the house built, 1726, by Colonel Ebenezer Avery, father of Deborah Avery, for whom the Lincoln Chapter is named, and who was the great-grandmother of our regent, Mrs. J. R. Haggard. In this house Deborah Avery was born. Oak also from the house built in 1763 by Daniel and Deborah Avery, where their children were born. From this house Daniel Avery went to enter the Revolutionary army and to it he was taken after he was slain, September 6, 1781. Mrs. S. B. Pound, in behalf of the chapter, expressed their gratitude and pleasure for the gift of this beautiful historical frame.

Just as she concluded her words of thanks, Miss Mary M. A. Stevens, in a few words, reviewed Mrs. Haggard's work and interest in the organization, state and national, and as a tribute of the love of every member and an appreciation of her unselfish efforts in the interest of the local order, which was named for her ancestor, presented her in behalf of the chapter with the national insignia, the ancestral bars and the attachment pin in blue enamel with the name "Deborah Avery" engraved in gold. The gift was a complete surprise to Mrs. Haggard, and her feeling response of gratitude was genuine and sincere.

We are a new commonwealth in the middle of the continent, but not entirely without relics of historic interest to connect us with Revolutionary and Colonial times. Two large cabi-

nets are already filled with articles, very many dating back to the Revolution and previous. Seven curious old designs were brought over by Deborah Wing in 1632, among them a quaint pewter tea pot, a brass kettle and a porringer. Our collection boasts a veritable "Sword of Bunker Hill." This one was carried by Dr. John Manning in that battle. A brass cannon used as a British signal gun before the evacuation of Boston, 1776. A stock buckle, worn by William Ellery, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Many quaint embroideries and samples and a piece of wampum used for a ransom. Our collection is housed in one of the parlors of the new Carnegie library, a fire proof building, and will remain there until our chapter has a home of its own.—MARY M. A. STEVENS, *Historian*.

Molly Reid Chapter (Derry, New Hampshire), Mrs. Martha L. Stevens, regent. The annual meeting of the chapter was held June 13th. The officers of the previous year were re-elected with the exception of a few who declined serving again.

We were saddened by the announcement of the sudden death of one of our charter members, Miss Julia M. Currier, of Washington, D. C. Miss Currier was known and beloved by us all. She has generally represented us in the Continental Congress and her reports have been full and interesting. Her loss is deeply felt.

The past year of our chapter has been one of great prosperity. Upon one occasion we had the pleasure of listening to a delightful paper by Miss Alice M. Merrill, of Somerville, Massachusetts, a charter member.

In April last Judge Searles, of Dover, New Hampshire, delivered before the chapter a fine lecture upon the life and military career of General John Sullivan, of Revolutionary fame. The topic was one of interest to us, as General Sullivan was one of our New Hampshire heroes, of whom we are all justly proud.

In May of last year we gave a reception to Mrs. Murkland, of Durham, our state regent, and to Mrs. Johnston, of Massachusetts, vice-state regent.

A subject that is under advisement in our chapter is that of attempting to raise funds for erecting a building suitable for containing our historical collection and also for holding our meetings. One of our prominent citizens, Mr. Benjamin Chase, has offered a fine lot for the purpose, and a committee of ways and means has been appointed to devise plans for raising the necessary funds. It is to be hoped that former residents of our historic town, including the descendants of the Revolutionary heroes who went out in such large numbers from old Londonderry for the defense of their country, will feel moved to aid in this laudable enterprise.

Our chapter has the past year contributed twenty-five dollars to the Continental Hall building fund, as a memorial to our beloved ex-regent of sainted memory, Mrs. Mary Upham Bingham.—MARY LATHAM CLARK, *Historian*.

Mohawk Valley Chapter (Ilion, New York).—Chapter day was celebrated the week following April 19th, the date chosen as chapter day, which commemorates the battle of Lexington and Concord. Mrs. C. E. Yetman, of Mohawk, courteously invited the chapter to celebrate this day at her beautiful home where cordiality completed the cheerful greeting of the guests and members. Mrs. O. B. Rudd, regent, welcomed the company and introduced the guest of honor, Mrs. Caroline Little, of Rochester, state regent, whose address and pleasant words of cheer will long remain in memory. Miss Ethel Van Deusen read an interesting paper, vividly describing the battle of Lexington. The fine vocal entertainment rendered by Miss Brand, with piano accompaniment by Mr. Stickles, was a delight to all, after which refreshments were served. The chapter has a membership of sixty-five, including three "Real Daughters." As there is no historic place by the wayside, our chapter contributed each year to the purchase of historic books placed in our library for reference, remembering it is our mission to promote patriotism and preserve the records of our country's history in which our fathers were the heroes. We have contributed to the Continental Hall fund, utility fund and several other calls for assistance. June 19th the chapter held its annual meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year.—MARY L. INGERSOLL, *Historian*.

Washington Heights Chapter (New York City).—During the month of April the Washington Heights Chapter held an enjoyable reception at the home of Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, regent, to commemorate "Chapter Day." The reception was given in honor of the general committee of Daughters of the American Revolution of the borough of Manhattan for the preservation and custody of Washington's headquarters on Washington Heights. Mrs. Kramer was assisted in receiving by a number of officers from her own chapter, Mrs. Emily L. Fay, Mrs. Jacob Hess, Miss J. E. Hotchkiss, Mrs. H. B. Kirk and Mrs. F. A. Fernald. The affair was one of official brilliancy, as all of the New York chapters were well represented by their regents and many members. Vice-President General Mrs. J. Heron Crosman and Mrs. Hogg, former president of the Pennsylvania society, and Mrs. Chas. H. Terry, state vice-regent, were also present. Mrs. Kramer and those assisting her succeeded in making the event one not only to be recorded in the annals of the chapter as successful, but also to be remembered with pleasure by all who participated.—FLORENCE C. BOSTWICK, *Assistant Historian*.

Colonel George Croghan Chapter (Fremont, Ohio).—No less than fifteen thousand people gathered in Fremont August 1st to participate in the nineteenth annual celebration of Colonel George Croghan's victory at the battle of Fort Stephenson.

In the forenoon the Colonel George Croghan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, unveiled a handsome memorial tablet in Fort Stephenson Park, placed there to the memory of Colonel Croghan. The presentation address was made by Miss Clara Siegfried in behalf of the chapter, and Dr. M. Stamm accepted the memorial on behalf of the city. Brief remarks were made at the unveiling by Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana; Mrs. Fairbanks, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution; and Mrs. O. J. Hodge, of Cleveland, the state regent.

In the afternoon further exercises of the day were conducted by the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Hayes home at Spiegel Grove, where an address was delivered

by Charles R. Williams, editor of the Indianapolis "Sun," followed by brief remarks by Mrs. Fairbanks and Mrs. Hodge.

Donegal Chapter (Lancaster, Pennsylvania) held ten meetings at the Iris Club during the year with a spirit of patriotism showing how we revere the makers of our history. The coming exposition to be held in St. Louis prompted the study of the Louisiana Purchase, which was quite spirited. The historian giving the questions relating to the subject and answered by the chapter members. Following the study of the subject, John Apple, Esq., on January 8th, read us an entertaining paper on this important historical event.

On chapter day, May 13th, we were again complimented by another of our able attorneys, John A. Coyle, upon "The origin of the Indians and some of his Foot Prints in Lancaster County." He gave us several theories as to the supposed origin of the North American Indians which were entertaining. Our county is full of history of the early tribes, with many landmarks where they lived and are buried. Some of the Indian traders of the early days were men of the leading spirit of the times. He also gave us the origin of some of the Indian names familiar to us all in the streams that meander through our beautiful county, adding to its fertility and making it renowned for its fruitfulness. These literary events were not only enjoyed by the members of Donegal Chapter, but shared the pleasure by inviting some of our friends, including officers of Lancaster County Historical Society.

The annual prizes of five dollars were given by the chapter and regent to a member each of the boys' and girls' high school that were awarded for papers written upon General Edward Hand and Robert Fulton. The renowned inventor was born in Lancaster county and General Hand in Ireland, but lived and married here, practiced medicine and was identified with the history of the county; also serving as the representative in the continental congress in 1784 and 1785. Donegal Chapter contributed fifty dollars to Continental Hall this year and also donated money to several patriotic objects. As Flag Day came on Sunday, wishing to commemorate and honor the stars

and stripes, we wrote to all the clergymen of our city asking for a sermon upon our national emblem, stating next to love of God should be love of country.

The blending of the red rose of Lancaster and the white rose of York was an event long to be remembered, when the Yorktown Chapter honored the state regent of Pennsylvania, Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, and also extended the invitation to members of Donegal Chapter to a luncheon. Mrs. Gamble, the regent, proposed a toast in a cup of coffee to Miss Frazer, who responded graciously of the pleasure in being the guest of Yorktown Daughters, and made an earnest appeal for the support of all Daughters of the American Revolution in contributing to Memorial Continental Hall. The York County Historical Society rooms were also visited, which contains many interesting and curious mementoes of the past. Too much credit cannot be given Prof. George R. Powell in selecting these relics, assisted by the liberality of some of the citizens.

In June, Donegal Chapter was the guest of Miss Blanche Nevin, of Windsor Forges, who is not a Daughter of the American Revolution but is justly entitled to the honor in many ways; her special pride is in one of her maternal ancestors, John Carmichael, a noted Presbyterian divine, for whom King George offered a ransom for his head.

Twelve Daughters attended the state conference at Bellefonte, where the meetings were instructive and of interest.—
MARTHA BLADEN CLARK, *Historian*.

Presque Isle Chapter (Erie, Pennsylvania).—The committee appointed to locate the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in this vicinity succeeded in finding eight in the Erie cemetery. Markers were purchased for them, and on Memorial day they were dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. The opening exercises were held at the grave of Colonel Seth Reed, the first pioneer to bring his family to the place now called Erie. Then it was an unbroken wilderness, except on Garrison Hill, where a fort called Presque Isle sheltered General Anthony Wayne's soldiers, who were stationed here on account of the recently hostile Indians. Colonel Reed and his descendants did much

to promote the prosperity of the future town. After a short devotional service, the regent, Mrs. M. B. Morrison, gave a brief but eloquent address from which I give the following extract:

"We meet here to-day to honor the memory of the few soldiers who were in the struggle for American independence, and whose last resting places we find in this city of the dead, and 'lest we forget' their deeds and their names, we place here these markers crowned with our country's flag, and wreathed with evergreen, commemorating the deeds of valor and the patriotic services of our Revolutionary ancestors, as is the duty and pleasure of the Daughters of the American Revolution. We have located the graves of eight of the Revolutionary heroes, who rest in quiet slumber here."

Mrs. Morrison then gave a record of each soldier, with the exception of Colonel Seth Reed, and this she asked his descendant, Miss Sarah A. Reed, to give. Miss Reed made a touching allusion to the veterans of the civil war, in whose honor Memorial day was established, mentioned the fact that her ancestor, Colonel Reed, was the first to bring his family here and build the first house in Erie, and remarking that it was not of this we wished to hear, she gave a synopsis of his fine military record.

"The Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Foot, the militia regiment of which Seth Reed was lieutenant colonel, marched at the Lexington alarm, and went to the relief of Boston. Here they were stationed for several months, and though not taking active part in the battle of Bunker Hill, did such good service that General Washington wrote a letter, commending officers and men. The regiment reorganized and was mustered into the Continental army as the Fifteenth infantry. They defended New York for a while and were ordered to Canada, arriving there after Montgomery was killed and Arnold wounded. At the battle of the Cedars the regiment lost heavily, some men taken prisoners by the Indian allies of the British were tortured. Smallpox and pestilence that accompanies starvation decimated the ranks. Retreat was imperative. Colonel Reed was among those stricken with fever after he left Canada and ended a brilliant military career."

At the conclusion of Miss Reed's remarks, she placed a flag and an evergreen wreath over the marker, and each grave, as marked, was decorated in the same manner by some member of the chapter, as the regent gave the record of the soldier, and said a few appropriate words.

Andrew Caughey fought at Brandywine, and one of his descendants is a member of our chapter and glories in his valor. On the monument of Basil Hoskinson is inscribed: "He was a Virginian and a soldier of the Revolution." Of the record of Hubbard B. Burrows, we know only what his ancient moss-grown gravestone tells us. "He was a soldier of '76." Col. Abiathae Crane entered the army at the age of fourteen. Later was made colonel of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania troops. He lived to welcome, in Erie, his former comrade, General Lafayette. Captain Daniel Lee was a lieutenant of the Third Massachusetts regiment in 1777, served through the war until 1783, when he retired from the army, having a fine record for efficiency and bravery. Col. Thomas Forster served in the Revolutionary war and subsequently organized the first company in Erie for the war of 1812. Honorable William Bell was with the first company that left Harrisburg during the Revolution. Was a captive in Canada and one of the unfortunate prisoners on the Jersey prison ship.

The ceremonies concluded by all singing "America."

The monument in one of our city parks, erected last December by the Daughters of the American Revolution, was artistically draped with the United States flag by the committee appointed. Further search will be made for the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in other cemeteries and lonely burial grounds in this vicinity.—ADELAIDE LEE STANCLIFF, *Historian*.

Ann Story Chapter (Rutland, Vermont,) has added one more link to her chain of patriotic works. This is in the form of a drinking fountain for man and beast at Center Rutland, which marks the site of old Fort Ranger and also the old military road from Charlestown, New Hampshire, to Crown Point, New York.

The fountain is of blue granite, three by three by five feet in dimensions, with polished front bearing the following inscription:

Drinking Fountain

To mark the old military road from Charlestown, N. H., to Crown Point, N. Y.,

1759-60.

Fort Ranger

stood on opposite bluff, 1778.

First Commander, Capt. Gideon Brownson.

Erected by Ann Story Chapter,

Daughters of the American Revolution,

June 14, 1903.

Mrs. Horace Hoxie Dyer first suggested to the chapter the advisability of marking the spot and the success of the enterprise, the neatness and dispatch with which the work was accomplished are due to her patriotic spirit and untiring energy.

The ceremony of unveiling the fountain took place on the afternoon of June 22, when several hundred people gathered to listen to the following interesting program prepared by Mrs. Dyer:

First call, Miss Rest Perkins.
 Assembly; Adjutant's call, cornets.
 Invocation, Rev. Norman Seaver.
 America, by assembly.
 Greeting, Mrs. A. D. Smith, regent.
 Historical Reminiscences, Dr. John A. Mead.
 To the Colors, cornets.
 Unveiling of the Fountain by regent and vice-regent.
 Flag raised on site of Fort Ranger.
 The Star Spangled Banner, Miss Perkins.
 Presentation, Hon. John A. Sheldon.
 Acceptance, Mrs. M. C. Webber.
 Song, written for the occasion by Mrs. M. J. Francisco; arranged by Mrs. H. A. Harman.
 Remarks, Rev. Joseph Reynolds.
 Retreat, cornets.
 Sunset gun and lowering of flag on site of Fort Ranger.
 The Star Spangled Banner, Miss Perkins.
 Taps, Miss Perkins.

This poem written by Mrs. Margaret Holmes Francisco, vice-regent, was sung by the chapter.

FORT RANGER.

1778—1903.

No longer the bugle, the fife and the drum
 Wake echoes in forest and highway;
 No longer the tramp of uniformed hosts
 Resounds in each hamlet, and by-way.
 For the years have come, and the years have gone
 While the old fort's walls have crumbled;

And the daisies nod, and the green grass grows
Where the wheels of its guns once rumbled.

CHORUS.

Oh, whispering pine on the mountain side
And murmuring stream in the valley;
Your harmony lend to Liberty's song
While the patriots' Daughters rally.

No roses nor lilies, now bloom on the sod
Once worn by the grim sentry's pacing.
But grass, sprinkled over with buttercups gold
'Neath shadows of leaves, interlacing.
No column of marble, or sculptured facade
Shall emblazon the old fort's grand story.
But a fount of pure water, flows freely for all
Where once trod both the redskin and Tory.

CHORUS.

When slowly the golden sun sinks in the west,
And cool shadows creep o'er the valley
Then out from the forest, and in from the field
Both man, bird and beast, shall oft rally
And from Liberty's fountain shall quaff a cool draught,
The dust and the day's heat forgetting,
While water, not blood, round the old fort shall flow
And peace reign, where frowned war's gloomy setting.

—MISS ANNIE LOIS WEBB, *Corresponding Secretary.*

Washington State Conference.—The second conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the state of Washington, was called for June 16th, 11 a. m., at the beautiful home of the state regent, Mrs. John A. Parker, Tacoma. The members of the Virginia Dare Chapter, the hostesses of the day omitted not the slightest detail to make the meeting one of pleasure. The guests of honor included Mrs. A. G. Foster, one of the national vice-presidents general, Mrs. C. W. Griggs, honorary state regent, and the regents of the six chapters of which our state can boast, besides the large delegations from neighboring cities. The work of the day never flagged

in interest and the harmony of spirit only added zest to the discussions and allowed a freedom of repartee and humor not always admissible in such a large gathering.

Promptly at the hour of eleven the meeting was called to order by the state regent, Mrs. Parker, who welcomed the guests to the "City of Destiny," and to a meeting from which good and broad results were hoped. Mrs. Holmes, of Seattle, was chosen temporary secretary, after which the usual business of such a meeting was taken up. After the approval of the minutes of last year and report of committees, to further the object of the meeting, a committee on resolutions was appointed and an animated discussion as to the needs of a state organization ensued. Mrs. Ellis gave a talk regarding what a state organization should do and read letters showing how it could be done. Having sounded the sentiment of the conference, the committee retired to report as soon as possible. Chapter reports followed and the several regents presented an outline of work in their chapters interestingly and concisely. "Mary Ball" derived its name from the mother of Washington, and the chapter is reported in a most flourishing condition. The Ranier Chapter, Seattle, was represented by Mrs. Edward Bowden, regent, who proved herself a worthy descendant of a brave ancestor, when she spoke of the beautiful snow-capped mountain in our fair state as "Ranier," before so large a Tacoma audience. An account of the short life of the little lassie from whom the Virginia Dare Chapter took its name, and the practical work of this progressive chapter was wittily given by Mrs. D. A. Gove, vice-regent. The Esther Reed Chapter, Spokane, is reported by Miss Taft as devoting the time to collecting material of local history of which they are custodian, and the interesting report was most heartily received. Mrs. Phelps, regent of the Lady Stirling Chapter, Seattle, proved the patron saint of their adoption, an interesting American woman, who set an example in patriotism, her chapter worthily follows. The last report was from our baby chapter, "Robert Gray," of Hoquiam. Mrs. A. H. Kuhn, its regent, shows it to be a child of strength and growing rapidly in interest and usefulness.

An interesting paper, with a strong plea for the Daughters of the American Revolution to assist in the important work of the state historical society, written by J. Q. Mason, was read by Mrs. G. W. Dryer. While the state is young, yet so much valuable history has been collected and is without a home or even storage in accessible form that it seemed almost an opportunity thrust in the grasp of the Washington Daughters of the American Revolution to assist locally where there are so few spots to commemorate. A lively discussion followed this paper interrupted by the committee on resolutions, who read the report and each article was acted upon and unanimously carried, and from a conference we immersed the "Washington State Assembly" of the Daughters of the American Revolution with the following officers: Mrs. John A. Parker, state regent; Mrs. T. R. Tannatt, vice-state regent; Mrs. J. M. Valentine, recording secretary; Mrs. Willard Smith, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Frank A. Thorne, treasurer; Mrs. Albert H. Kuhn, auditor.

The instruction to delegates to the next National Congress followed. Each amendment was carefully considered and action taken, while a clearer insight was given many local members into the work of the congress by past delegates. Mary Ball Chapter, Tacoma, extended a cordial invitation for "assembly to meet with them in 1904," and was as cordially accepted. "All work and no play" was not the order of the day, although this report may seem so, for the business was interspersed with "sweet music," and at one o'clock the Virginia Dare chapter served luncheon, and the social hour which followed brought members of different parts of the state in closer touch, from which warm friendships resulted and the motion to adjourn was only made when the shades of evening began to fall and soon the first "assembly of the Washington Daughters of the American Revolution" was but a pleasant memory. —BELLE MORRISON SMITH, *Corresponding Secretary*.

Mary Ball Chapter (Tacoma, Washington).—There are fifty-five names enrolled in the chapter, and three additional names have been added this year. In October, before the regular meetings began, our regent, Mrs. Ellis Lewis Dent, enter-

tained the two local chapters, Mary Ball and Virginia Dare, and several guests from the Seattle chapters, at the residence of Mrs. J. C. Stallcup. It was an enjoyable occasion and opened the year's work in a delightful manner.

We have held seven regular meetings, at which a literary program was given, two business meetings and three meetings of the officers and board of management, for special business.

We have been called upon to mourn the loss by death of one of our charter members, Mrs. Jane Harvey, who was also at one time chapter regent, and at the time of her death held the office of honorary state regent.

Mrs. Henrietta B. Garretson Wells, a member of the Esther Reed Chapter, Spokane, for a long time a resident of Tacoma, has also passed away.

Resolutions of sympathy were sent to the families of Mrs. Harvey and Mrs. Wells and to the Esther Reed Chapter, and beautiful flowers were sent by the Mary Ball Chapter at the time of the funerals.

The literary work for the year has been instructive and interesting. The program committee selected for the subject, the "American Revolution," and the ladies who so kindly consented to prepare papers for each meeting are to be congratulated on their efforts. The papers were unusually fine, and have been the means of increasing our patriotism and interest in all that pertains to our country.

At the Continental Congress we were ably represented by Mrs. Addison Foster, Mrs. Francis Cushman, Mrs. Sammons and Mrs. Anderson.

At our first meeting for the year, Mrs. Foster presented the chapter with a full line of Lineage Books, a photograph of Mary Ball and a picture of the national officers.

An invitation was received and accepted to meet with the other state chapters at the convention that was held in Seattle, June 26th. The Mary Ball Chapter was well represented and most delightfully entertained. A sum of money has been sent by the chapter to Washington for the Continental Hall fund.

It has been suggested that the chapter should ask for a niche in the new city library to contain books pertaining to the history of the country, reference books, Lineage books belonging to the Mary Ball Chapter, etc.—SUSAN H. DRYER, *Recording Secretary*.

Cheyenne Chapter (Cheyenne, Wyoming), has existed but three years, and numbers about thirty-five members. As we are living in a comparatively young state, and far from scenes of Revolutionary interest and historic landmarks, there has been but little for us to do to promote patriotism and perpetuate the memory of our brave ancestors. Our meetings, which are held every two months, are of unfailing interest. We have had papers on the early history of the country, and its settlement by the English, French, Spanish, etc. We have reports of the National Board of Management, interesting articles are read from the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and the musical members do their share in making the program delightful. Last year we gave three pictures to one of our city schools, "Washington Crossing the Delaware," and portraits of General and Martha Washington. Our regent, Mrs. Emily Patten, and our secretary, Mrs. Annie Parshall (now our regent), made a few opening remarks, and Mrs. Letitia M. Thompson made the presentation speech. We propose within a few months to present to the other schools several facsimiles of the Declaration of Independence. We have sent five dollars this year to the Continental Hall fund. On the 24th of April our chapter entertained the society of the Children of the American Revolution in the auditorium of our beautiful Carnegie library. Mrs. Patten made an able and interesting address to the Children on the purposes of their society and their duties and privileges. There were recitations and music, and then the seats were cleared away to give the Children an opportunity to dance, which was much enjoyed, both by the dancers and the older ones who looked on. Fruit punch and cake were served by the younger members of the chapter.—MARY E. BARTLETT.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW TALKS.

By Mary Belle King Sherman.

In the Parliamentary Law Department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE the principles of Parliamentary Law, as suited to the everyday needs of ordinary deliberative bodies, will be set forth. These principles will be illustrated by short drills in which the making, stating and general treatment of motions will be shown. Questions by subscribers will be answered. Roberts' Rules of Order will be the standard of authority.

By way of introduction to these Parliamentary Law Talks a few works on the importance of the study of parliamentary law will not be out of place.

In these days of woman's increased activity in patriotic and philanthropic movements of a semi-public nature a working knowledge of parliamentary law is an essential element of successful work. The earnest woman sees its usefulness; the conscientious woman recognizes its necessity.

It is frequently contended that although the presiding officer should be familiar with the rules of procedure, the average member who does not expect to be called upon to preside has no need of this knowledge. The error in this line of argument is plain. The presiding officer may be a thoroughly capable parliamentarian, but if the assembly is ignorant of parliamentary methods her ability is practically set at naught. Moreover, without an understanding of the rules of procedure a member of a deliberative body is not able to vote intelligently. In general it may be said, therefore, that if a woman's organization has any excuse for existence and she has any purpose in becoming a member, she owes it to the organization and to herself to aid its work. Every woman not capable of aiding the work of an assembly is simply a drag on the working machinery. Therefore the organization of which the members individually and collectively are most familiar with parliamentary law is the organization best equipped to accomplish substantial results.

But there is another side, equally important, to the study of parliamentary law: the manifold benefits to the student. One of the many beneficial results of the use of parliamentary law is the acquirement of a habit of mental restraint. Women, as a rule, are apt to make things too personal. The tendency of parliamentary usages is to eliminate the personal from the deliberations of an assembly. Parliamentary law deals with abstract propositions rather than with individuals. It is the motion and debate which are in order or out of order, not the individual. The motions by which the business of a deliberative body is conducted are purely mechanical agents. The ability to distinguish between the motion and the individual induces mental self-restraint which in turn assures calm and careful consideration of a question.

There is mental growth in the study of parliamentary law. Conscientious students acquire alertness and concentration of mind, and conciseness of thought and speech. It also develops the analytical faculties by teaching one to think rapidly and clearly.

Moral growth follows as a matter of course. The woman who understands and uses parliamentary law learns to respect the rights of others. Her self-control and her courtesy are increased. Justice becomes her guiding star; her likes and dislikes become comparatively insignificant. Parliamentary law develops the woman and therefore makes her of more value to the community.

Alice Morse Earle is soon to bring out a book entitled "Two Centuries of Dress in America." She is seeking to secure photographs of quaint, unusual or beautiful articles of dress, old portraits and miniatures with the history thereof. For this purpose she has sent out a circular asking for information, as she wishes to make the book valuable as well as interesting. Many of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be able to supply much needed information.

The article on the Pequot Massacre was compiled by Mrs. Edmund Guilbert in answer to questions asking for fuller details of the event which led to the erection of the beautiful memorial fountain at Southport, Connecticut.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"This will be manifest while people live,
The number of their descendants will value it."

—*Old Runic Poem.*

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

ANSWERS.

320. FIELD.—My Field chart gives Samuel Field born Oct. 10, 1696, Flushing records; also Hannah Field, died March 20, 1773; same records.—R. R. B.

338. BRIANT.—Descendants of John Briant, Sr., of Scituate, Mass., by Dr. Percy Briant, of Buffalo, N. Y., may be found in Vol. XLVIII, New Eng. Hist., and Gen. Reg., 1894.

243. EDSON.—The following from Conn. Magazine, May, 1900, signed "W. T. D.," may be of interest to "L. C." Timothy Edson, Sr., born in Bridgewater, Mass., 1689, mar. Feb. 10, 1719, Mary Alden, born April 10, 1699 (daughter of Dea. Joseph Alden and Sarah Dunham). Timothy Edson, Sr., settled at Stafford, Conn. He died there about 1769. They had a son Timothy Edson, Jr., born about 1722 at Stafford. Timothy (3d), born about 1754, married Susannah Orcutt, daughter of Solomon Orcutt and Mary Rockwell.

QUERIES.

346. BARTLETT.—Wanted, the relationship of Elizabeth Bartlett, wife of Robert Peirce, to Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Robert and Elizabeth (Bartlett) Pierce had a daughter, Anna Pierce, born 17—, in Blount co., Tenn., who married Aug. 20, 1812, ——— Perkins, of Campbell co., Tenn. We wish to establish the eligibility to the Daughters of the American Revolution of a descendant of Robert Pierce, through his wife, Elizabeth Bartlett.—M. H. T.

347. (1) MALTY.—Can any of the readers of the American Monthly give me information of the ancestors, parents or descendants of William Maltby, who lived at Lenox, Mass., between 1764 and 1780? Prior to that he was from Branford, Conn. He served in the Revolutionary war, in company commanded by Captain Oliver Belding, of Lenox, Mass., in Col. Brown's regiment, during the year 1777. He married Lydia ———. His second wife was Kate (Cate) Lee; children: Mary, Elizabeth, William, Lydia, Stephen, John, Benjamin and others.

(2) I also desire information of Jonathan Maltby, who belonged to company commanded by Captain Josiah Yale, of Lee, or Lenox, Mass., in 1781, in the alarm at Stillwater. Was he a brother or son of William Maltby?—M. M. V.

348. BROWN.—James Brown, born in Andover, Mass., June 9, 1743. Served in the Revolutionary war, according to his obituary notice. Can any one help me to learn his Revolutionary service?—L. C. G.

349. LANIER.—Louisa Pierce Lanier, of Pitt co., North Carolina, was daughter of Robert and Edith Peace Lanier, and granddaughter of William and Martha Lanier. Was William Lanier related to Robert Lanier, who was a member of the council at Newbern, April, 1775, and a member of the Fourth provincial congress of N. Car., also a delegate from Surry co., N. Car., to the convention at Hillsborough, in 1775?—Mrs. J. B. C.

350. NORTH-HUMPHREY-TATE.—Caleb North came from Ireland to Philadelphia, July, 1729. Roger, his eldest son, married, Oct., 1773, Ann Ramsb. Ann, their daughter, born 1780, married David Humphrey, from Wales. Abigail, one of their children, married William Tate, of Charlestown, W. Vir. Magnus Tate emigrated from Orkney Isles, in May, 1696. Son, Magnus, Jr., born April 5, 1732, married, Sept., 1759, Mary Riley McCormack, daughter of Dr. McCormack, of Frederick City, Vir. William, their son, was born Jan. 20, 1776, married, Feb., 1807, Abigail North Humphrey. Would like any Revolutionary record of any of the above.—A. M. M.

351. (1) VROOMAN.—Would like the maiden name of the wife of Capt. Tennis Vrooman, who, with her husband, was killed by the Indians in the massacre at Vrooman's Lane, Aug. 9, 1780.

(2) FRETTS.—Would like to learn the dates of birth and death and the name of wife of Earnest Fretts (Fritz), who lived in Schoharie co., N. Y.

(3) STERNBERG.—What service did Nicholas Sternberg, born 1723, of Schoharie, N. Y., render in Revolutionary war? The date of his death desired.—A. F.

NIKLAS STERNBERG was in Albany county militia and had land bounty rights. The Comptroller at Albany may tell you of the Revolutionary service.—L. B. N.

352. JOHNSON.—Information wanted of George Johnson who ran away from home and enlisted as drummer or fifer in Revolutionary army. May have enlisted in Vir. or N. Car. Family tradition says he served under Col. Nevill, Col. Buford and Capt. Iserton.—D. D. S.

353. (1) IRELAND-SCROGGS.—Ancestry of Rachel Ireland is desired. She was second wife of Alexander Scroggs, a Revolutionary soldier from Cumberland co., Penn.

(2) WHITE.—Also Revolutionary services of John White, of Virginia, who married Nancy Dugan. After the war, he moved to Mercer co., Penn., where he died.

354. ROUSE.—Wanted, information of John Rouse, his birthplace, and name of his wife. Did he have a daughter Elisabeth, who married, Oct. 1, 1786, Coggeshall V. Wall? They lived at North Norwich, N. Y. John Rouse, Jr., married Lydia McConnell.—W. M. M.

355. (1) SANFORD.—I would like to learn the ancestry of Oliver Sanford, who lived in Poultney, Vermont. Also the name of his wife and any Revolutionary record of him.

(2) DOWD.—Henry Dowd (1) came from Surrey co., England, to Guilford, Conn., about 1639, wife Elizabeth ———. John (2), born 1650, married Mary Bartlett. Isaac (3), born 1700, married Abigail Stevens. Ezra (4), born 1732, married Mary Taylor. Can any Revolutionary service be learned of these families?—C. S. P.

NOTES.

The Genealogical Department gratefully acknowledges the valuable pamphlet of Eltwed Pomeroy, of Dorchester, Mass., and Windsor, Conn., from Mrs. Henry T. Bulkley, of Southport, Conn.

Will John Andrew Hamilton, who referred to query 223 in May number of AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, kindly send complete address to the Genealogical Department?



YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Children of the American Revolution

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1903.

Honorary President,
MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP.
Concord, Mass.

President,
MRS. JULIUS C. BURROWS,
1404 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President Presiding,
MISS JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR,
2029 I St., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies.

MRS. ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Alexandria, Virginia.

Vice-Presidents.

MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER,
1307 Eighteenth St., Washington,
D. C.

MRS. MARY HARRISON McKEE,
178 Union Ave., Saratoga, N. Y.

MRS. RUSSELL A. ALGER,
1401 16th St., N. W., Washington,
D. C.

MRS. A. L. BARBER,
Belmont, Washington, D. C.

MRS. ADOLPHUS W. GREELEY,
1914 G St., Washington, D. C.

MRS. ROBERT I. FLEMING,
1406 Massachusetts Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

MRS. JOSEPH PAUL,
Oak Lawn, Washington, D. C.

MRS. JOHN TWEEDALE,
1725 P St., Washington, D. C.

MRS. MARTIN A. KNAPP,
The Portland, Washington,
D. C.

MRS. FRANK WHEATON,
2433 Columbia Rd., Washing-
ton, D. C.

Recording Secretary.

MISS ELIZA C. TULLOCH.
937 Rhode Island Ave.
Washington D. C.

Corresponding Secretary.

MRS. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
The Portland, Washington,
D. C.

Registrar.

MRS. HARRY HETH,
1906 G St., Washington, D. C.

Treasurer.

MRS. VIOLET BLAIR JANIN,
12 Lafayette Sq., Washington,
D. C.

Chaplain.

MRS. TEUNIS HAMLIN,
1306 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

PATRIOTISM.

By Agnes McGrew Balloch (Nassau), aged 13,

Of the Capital Society, Children of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.

This essay received second prize in the prize essay contest.
Read at the annual convention, February 21, 1903.

Patriotism is a product of civilization. It is one of the higher emotions, not experienced by the lower types of man. During the prehistoric ages the savage thought and fought only for himself, then for himself and family and lastly for himself and country. As man's intellect increased and he became broader and more civilized he became more patriotic. At the earliest times man was influenced to fight from instinct or from pure animal brutality, later from love of gain and finally, from a sense of right and wrong or an injustice done himself or his neighbors. Thus communities developed into tribes and tribes into countries.

Patriotism, when born, either grows or decreases; it never stands still. Powerful nations like Greece, Rome and Egypt, sprang up and for lack of the unity and energy which come only through patriotism perished. The decline of these empires was marked by the disregard of their rulers for the welfare of the nation at large and their recklessness in wasting human life for their own selfish purposes. Let us take, for example, England as one of the nations which has continually developed since its birth. The nation has enlarged and its commerce has increased since the Norman Conquest. England's patriotic development

has been more noticeable since the abolition of the feudal system. It is no longer divided into many petty principalities, but is a united and concentrated nation, governed by itself but under a single head. Since this change for the better she has come out successfully in most of her wars and has slowly but surely worked herself up until she is now one of the most important nations of the earth.

But, though patriotism is one of the products of civilization, yet in a way the advanced civilization of to-day is a product of patriotism. Out of this love of country grew the desire to help its individual citizens. This was the beginning of many of the most important inventions of the present day. The ancient peoples in order to govern their countries in the best manner framed laws which we copy to-day and used methods by which we profit even in this advanced stage of civilization.

There is a saying to the effect that "necessity is the mother of invention." This is partially true, but it is not equally true that the desire to help one's fellows has been the impulse which has given birth to many and important discoveries? Thinkers and experimenters have seen that their country would profit by a new sort of gun, a smokeless powder or a swifter means of communication with other places. Thus we see that civilization and patriotism are inseparable and that together they have made our country what it is. The discovery of a new and more expeditious method of performing anything is no less a deed of patriotism because it is not one of personal danger. Some inventions which are now common and inexpensive have meant the study and toil of a lifetime and yet many of the inventors died unrewarded and unknown.

There are some people to-day who declare that the patriotism of this country is decreasing. There has been talk of the soldiers of the present day fighting more for money than for love of country. But money cannot pay the soldiers for wounds, hardships and privations endured in the service of the country. There are many less dangerous and more remunerative occupations. There are deeds of patriotism performed around us every day which we may see if we will only look for them.

Perhaps more people would be more enthusiastic on the subject of patriotism did they more fully realize what it has done for them individually. Without patriotism they would still be colonists, having no voice in the management of their territory; they would have, perhaps, none of the little luxuries which have become necessities. They do not realize that the bravest deeds of the best men and the finest works of the most renowned authors have been written or accomplished from a patriotic standpoint, or an endeavor to increase the benefits of their fellow-countrymen. Then let these doubters consider what patriotism has done for us as a country. When at Philadelphia, one hundred and twenty-seven years ago, our ancestors put forth that document which made us an independent nation, it was then that the new

feeling, patriotism, was born in each brave and determined heart. That feeling is experienced to-day by their descendants and it will never die. When ours was a struggling nation whose merits were unrecognized by foreign powers; when our commerce was attacked and our rights disregarded, had the untiring and persevering spirit of the Americans once given way to discouragement our country would have fallen an easy prey to any European power, or domestic dissensions or the rise of political factions would have caused our immediate downfall. One emotion, however, rose higher than all others. It was the one needed to bind the Americans together. It was patriotism.

Of the untiring patriotic men much has been said and written, but few, perhaps, appreciate the part played by patriotic women in the drama of our Revolution. Many of these were refined and cultured ladies, unused to the perils and deprivations of war, yet few complaints were heard when they gave up luxuries and even denied themselves what were deemed necessities, in order that their relatives on the battlefield might be more comfortable. Some even followed the army, amid untold dangers and hardships, nursing the wounded and dying in their anxiety to be of service to their country, the occasion making these delicate and timid creatures fearless amid scenes of horror.

From women like Mercy Warren, who wielded her powerful and sarcastic pen against the various tyrannical impositions of Great Britain, to those who ministered to the physical wants of our brave soldiers, these women of America were a prominent factor in our success. The highest lady of the land, Mrs. Washington, followed her distinguished husband through the trials and suffering of that Valley Forge campaign, easing the hard life of many a soldier by comforts procured with her own money. Following her example, other ladies turned their pewter into bullets and their blankets into shirts for the soldiers.

Thus these brave men and women, all moved by the same spirit, through their unceasing energy and devotion, laid the corner-stone of our country. It is through them that we stand as we do, secure from the many storms that have blown around us. They are the foundation and the many brave men since their time have built the country, holding the states together with the mortar of patriotism. Now it stands firm as a rock, a fitting memorial to its founders and builders. That feeling which raised our country is the true patriotism. The noble fathers of the republic knew that there was no money to pay them, knew that danger, hardship and even death, perhaps, awaited them, knew that there was no apparent prospect of victory, and yet they fought until they had for their own the country they loved so well. The women in those troublous times, often held in fearful suspense and always burdened by anxiety, were not discouraged, but longed to fight that they might aid their struggling country.

Circumstances made the people of the new United States as one man. The heart of the nation throbbed with alternate hope and fear. It was

a period which united friends and enemies alike in the common cause. Our country has not changed much since then. There are men and women to-day who would undergo as much for their country as did their ancestors, impelled by the same feeling which worked such wonders a century ago. What change has been made is decidedly for the better. The civilization of America, grafted from that of the mother tree, England, has taken root and grown so fast as to bid fair to outstrip its parent.

America always stands for what is right. She always endeavors to be just. This is recognized by all European powers. In the late war with Spain and in making Cuba a republic, we have tried to emphasize this principle. Were it not that all government posts throughout the country have been filled as a rule by efficient and patriotic men, we could not have made for ourselves the name we now possess, nor could we have raised our standard so high among the nations of the world.

I think that in these days of newspapers there is scarcely any one who has not felt at some time that irresistible emotion of patriotism. If passing events attract him, or if he take only a selfish interest in the welfare of his country, that may be the beginning of something better. Such people, when the time comes, will find the seed planted and growing without their knowledge.

A powerful emotion indeed is patriotism. It is one that holds together a nation of seventy millions of people, of diversified nationalities, of varied religious beliefs and separate political parties. There is no other power in the world so strong as to do that. By virtue of it America stands to-day first among the nations in culture, size and wealth, self-raised in a century ahead of the work of ages. Political parties and wars have in vain tried to shake the union but we are too firmly joined, too solidly built to fall.

Let us, therefore, hope that patriotism will abide with us as a nation and that we shall ever remain a united and Christian country, fearing God and loving one another.

As rapidly as possible the prize essays will be printed. The official records and reports of the societies have caused of necessity some delay in bringing this work of the Children of the American Revolution before our readers.

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. LEONORA FRANCES WARDWELL, Bristol Chapter, died at her home in Bristol, Rhode Island, May 25, 1903. She was a descendant of Joseph Greene, sergeant in Col. Fry's regiment.

MISS ELANOR RUSSELL LUTHER, Bristol Chapter, died at her home in Bristol, Rhode Island, May 17, 1903. She was descended from Nathaniel Manchester, a private in the Rhode Island Continental troops.

The Bristol Chapter passed resolutions of sympathy and esteem which were extended to members of their families.

MRS. MARY P. EAKIN and MRS. HARRIET P. SHEFFIELD, two of the most valued and honored members of Lucretia Shaw Chapter, New London, Connecticut, entered into rest July 26, 1903. Mrs. Eakin was a charter member. Resolutions of sympathy were passed by the chapter.

MRS. H. H. LARNED, Lansing Chapter, Lansing, Michigan, died July 2, 1903, at Sault Ste. Marie.

MRS. SARA SHEPARD GLEASON, Rainier Chapter, Seattle, Washington, died on May 3, 1903. She was born at Harpersfield, Ashtabula county, Ohio, December 22, 1864, and was a descendant of many of the most illustrious Revolutionary families.

MRS. SARAH BAKER BOYER was born in Centerville, Wabash county, Illinois, October 10, 1827, and died at Walla Walla, Washington, May 20, 1903. She was one of the best known pioneers of southeast Washington, and was descended from prominent Revolutionary families.

MRS. FLORENCE YOUNG WALRATH, General James Clinton Chapter, East Springfield, New York, wife of John J. Walrath, entered into rest July 4, 1903. It was through her efforts that the chapter was organized. The chapter mourns the loss of an honored and beloved member.

MISS MARIA A. SMITH, Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester, New York, died July 18, 1903, in her 74th year.

MISS CLARA MALLARD, Atlanta Chapter, Atlanta, Georgia, died May, 1903, at her mother's home, greatly mourned.

MRS. THIRZA ANN LAWRENCE BLOOD, Prudence Wright Chapter, Pepperell, Massachusetts, entered into rest May, 1903.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1903.

President General.

MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1904.)

MRS. MARY A. HEPBURN SMITH, Conn., Milford, Conn.	MRS. D. D. COLTON, California, 1617 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.
"The Cochran," Washington, D. C.	MRS. ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE, N. J.
MRS. WILLIAM LEE LYONS, Kentucky, 1721 First Street, Louisville, Ky.	112 Summit Ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J.
MRS. S. B. C. MORGAN, Georgia, Savannah, Georgia.	MRS. HENRY E. BURNHAM, N. H., 1911 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.
MRS. HARRIET SIMPSON, Mass., 108 Longwood Ave., Brookline, Mass.	MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN, N. Y., New Rochelle, N. Y.
MRS. J. V. QUARLES, Wisconsin, 286 Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.	MISS ELIZABETH CHEW WILLIAMS, Md., 407 W. Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Md.
"The Normandie," Washington, D. C.	

(Term of office expires 1905.)

- MRS. JOHN R. WALKER, Mo.,** 1016 Park Ave., Kansas City, Mo. **MRS. JOHN A. MURPHY, Ohio,** Burnet House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MRS. ADDISON G. FOSTER, Washington, Tacoma, State of Washington, 132 N. Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, Col.
 "The Arlington," Washington, D. C. **MRS. JULIUS J. ESTEV, Vermont,** Brattleboro, Vermont.
MRS. JULIAN RICHARDS, IOWA, Waterloo, Iowa, "The Normandie," Washington, D. C. **MRS. WALTER H. WEED, Montana,** Butte, Montana.
MRS. WILLIAM P. JEWETT, Minn., 204 Drake Block, Saint Paul, Minn. 1730 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.
MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, Illinois, Bloomington, Illinois. **MRS. JAMES R. MELLON, Pa.,** 400 N. Negley Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

Chaplain General.

MRS. TRUNIS S. HAMLIN,
 1306 Conn. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Secretaries General.**Recording Secretary General.**

MRS. JOHN WALKER HOLCOMBE,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.

MRS. HENRY L. MANN,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Registrar General.

MRS. RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.

MRS. AUGUSTA P. SHUTE,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

MRS. ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.
 and 1901 Baltimore Street, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

MRS. EDWARD BENNETT ROSA,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

State Regents and State Vice-Regents.

- Alabama,** **Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH,** South Highlands, Birmingham.
Mrs. ROBERT ANDERSON MCCLELLAN, Athens. V. S. R.
Arizona, **Mrs. WALTER TALBOT,** 505 North 7th Avenue, Phoenix.
Arkansas, **Mrs. HELEN M. NORTON,** 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.
California, **Mrs. JOHN F. SWIFT,** 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.
Colorado, **Mrs. CHARLES A. ELDREDGE,** 18 Willamette Ave., Colorado Springs.
Mrs. WILLIAM S. AMENT, 1445 Washington Avenue, Denver V. S. R.
Connecticut, **Mrs. SARA THOMSON KINNEY,** 46 Park Street, New Haven.
Mrs. TRACY BROWN WARREN, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport, V. R.
Delaware, **Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN,** Claymont.

- District Columbia, . Mrs. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, 2009 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.
 Florida, Mrs. ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY, 2145 K Street, Washington.
 Mrs. FRANCES E. B. TAYLOR, 923 May Street, Jacksonville
 Mrs. DENNIS EAGAN, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., and Jacksonville, Florida. V. S. R.
 Georgia, Mrs. I. Y. SAGE, "The Kimball," Atlanta.
 Mrs. MARY ANN LIPSCOMB, Athens. V. S. R.
 Illinois, Mrs. CHARLES H. DEERE, "Overlook," Moline.
 Miss MAY LATHAM, Lincoln.
 Indiana, Mrs. JAMES M. FOWLER, Lafayette.
 Mrs. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER, Lafayette. V. S. R.
 Indian Territory, . Mrs. JOSEPH STORY Child, Purcell.
 Iowa, Mrs. W. F. PRICK, 723 Brady Street, Davenport.
 Mrs. GEORGE W. OGILVIE, 814 Prospect Bldg, Des Moines. V. S. R.
 Kansas, Mrs. W. E. STANLEY, "Riverside, Wichita.
 Kentucky, . . . Mrs. RICHARD H. CUNNINGHAM, 102 Adams Street, Henderson.
 Mrs. CHARLES H. TODD, 603 Frederica Street, Owensboro. V. S. R.
 Louisiana, . . . Mrs. C. HAMILTON TEBALD, 623 N. Lafayette Square, New Orleans.
 Maine, Mrs. A. KENDALL, 10 Henry street, Portland, Me.
 Mrs. NORA GRANT RICE, Gardiner. V. S. R.
 Maryland, . . . Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore.
 Mrs. JAMES D. IGLEHART, 211 West Lanvale St., Baltimore. V. S. R.
 Massachusetts, . . Mrs. CHARLES H. MASURY, Danvers.
 Mrs. CHARLES A. WEST, 18 Summit Ave., Somerville. V. S. R.
 Michigan, . . . Mrs. WILLIAM J. CHITTENDEN, 134 W. Fort Street Detroit.
 Mrs. JAMES P. BRAYTON, 328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids. V. S. R.
 Minnesota, . . . Mrs. FRANKLIN A. RISING, Winona.
 Mrs. WILLIAM LIGGETT, 2201 Scudder Ave., St. Anthony Park, St Paul. V. S. R.
 Mississippi, . . . Miss ALICE Q. LOVELL, Natchez, P. O. Box 214.
 Mrs. WM. TORREY HOWE, "Battle Hill," Jackson.
 Missouri, . . . Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, Beer's Hotel, St. Louis.
 Mrs. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 5028 Westminster Place, St. Louis. V. S. R.
 Montana, . . . Mrs. WALTER S. TALLANT, 832 West Park Street, Butte.
 Mrs. WM. WALLACE MCCrackin, Hamilton. V. S. R.
 Nebraska, . . . Mrs. ABRAHAM ALLEE, 620 Park Ave., Omaha.
 Mrs. JASPER LeGRANDE KELLOGG, 1844 D street, Lincoln. V. S. R.
 New Hampshire, . Mrs. CHARLES S. MURKLAND, Durham.
 Mrs. John W. JOHNSTON, 1819 Elm Street Manchester. V. S. R.
 New Jersey, . . . Mrs. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 219 S. Broad St., Elizabeth.
 Miss M. EMMA HERBERT, 300 15th St., Washington, D. C., and Bound Brook. V. S. R.
 New Mexico, . . . Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Palace Ave., Santa Fe.
 New York, . . . Mrs. WILLIAM S. LITTLE, 188 Brunswick Street, Rochester.
 Mrs. CHARLES H. TERRY, 540 Washington Ave., Brooklyn. V. S. R.
 North Carolina, . Miss MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, Waynesville.
 Mrs. EDWIN C. GREGORY, Salisbury.
 North Dakota, . . Mrs. SARAH M. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
 Ohio, Mrs. ORLANDO J. HODGE, 1096 Euclid Ave., Cleveland.
 Mrs. HENRY M. WEAVER, Mansfield.

Oklahoma Terr'y,	Mrs. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie.
Oregon,	Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 251 Seventh Street, Portland.
Pennsylvania, . .	Miss SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER, 38 N. Lime St., Lancaster. Mrs. WILBUR F. REEDER, 323 N. Allegheny St., Bellefonte. V. S. R.
Rhode Island, . .	Mrs. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT, 7 Young Orchard Avenue, Providence. Mrs. EDWARD L. JOHNSON, 158 Cross Street, Central Falls. V. S. R.
South Carolina, . .	Mrs. H. W. RICHARDSON, Columbia.
South Dakota, . .	Mrs. GEORGE W. NICHOLLS, Spartanburg. V. S. R.
Tennessee,	Mrs. CHARLES E. BARROWS, 637 Nebraska St., Huron. Mrs. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, 237 E. Terrace, Chattanooga.
Texas,	Mrs. J. M. HEAD, South Spruce Street, Nashville. V. S. R. Mrs. JOHN LANE HENRY, 513 Gaston Avenue, Dallas. Mrs. SEABROOK W. SYDNOR, Houston. V. S. R.
Utah,	Mrs. GEORGE Y. WALLACE, 5 Laurel St., Salt Lake City.
Vermont,	Mrs. F. STEWART STRANAHAN, St. Albans. Mrs. J. E. ORMSBEE, Brandon. V. S. R.
Virginia,	Mrs. THOMAS B. LYONS, Charlottesville.
Washington,	Mrs. JOHN A. PARKER, 1022 I Street, North, Tacoma. Mrs. THOMAS B. TANNATT, Spokane. V. S. R.
West Virginia, . .	MISS VALLEY VIRGINIA HENSHAW, Hedgesville. Mrs. WILLIAM BENTLY, 925 Juliana St., Parkersburg. V. S. R.
Wisconsin,	Mrs. THOMAS H. BROWN, 182 14th Street, Milwaukee.
Wyoming,	Mrs. W. A. RICHARDS, 1811 Adams Mill Road, Washington, D. C. and Red Bank, Big Horn Basin. Mrs. F. W. MONDELL, "The Cochran," Washington, D. C. and New Castle. V. S. R.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be endorsed by at least one member of the Society. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fee and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local Chapter. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General D. A. R., 902 F. Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINES 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

If you want a

D. A. R. Recognition Pin

for yourself or as a gift to a Daughter—
send ONE DOLLAR to Miss Ellenore
Dutcher, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.,
whose contract to furnish the Recognition
Pin was ordered continued by the Eleventh
Congress, Saturday, February 22, 1902.

The Patriotic Review

Vol. III Now Ready

Price \$1 a Year Single Copies 10 Cents

This magazine is devoted to the interests of *all* Patriotic
and Historical Societies.

It is handsomely illustrated with Portraits, Coats-of-Arms
and Insignias of various organizations.

Each number contains valuable historical articles and in-
teresting matter of value to you.

High-class advertising desired. Rates \$40 per page.

Agents wanted. Address

(MISS) MARION H. BRAZIER, M. H. BRAZIER & CO.

Editor

Trinity Court, Boston, Mass.

Subscribe for the

American Monthly Magazine,

\$1.00 a Year.

